PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,715—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT all Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	3284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellet	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5344	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 12th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,

RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in

CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS

of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE

ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF

OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!

WHERE TO GET THEM?

FROM

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,

WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY

BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE NOW ON SHOW.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,

NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.
HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable to wear.
PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.
New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent at his Office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th December for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for a period of 1½ or 2½ years commencing from the 1st April next.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Papers etc." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender as earnest money without which tenders will not be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.

7 All stationery and papers to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel Depot

8 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay 10th Nov. 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

AGRIPADA ESTATE STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET in CONTINUATION of SANKLI STREET EXTENDING from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD in BYCULLA SECTION E. WARD.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET in continuation of SANKLI STREET intersecting the property bearing Ward No. 4029 (3) and also a portion of the lands vested in the said Trustees and known as the AGRIPADA ESTATE and EXTENDING Westwards in a direct line from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 2,733 square yards or thereabouts and is situated within Byculla Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and is within the following limits, viz :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by a portion of plot No. 15 of the said Agripada Estate and by properties not to be acquired bearing Ward No. 4023 (c) and 4029 (1), on and towards the East by Ripon Road, on and towards the South by property not to be acquired, bearing Ward No. 4021 (2) and by a portion of the beforementioned Plot No. 15, and on and towards the West by Morland Road and which Scheme also provides for the Acquisition of the land which in the opinion of the Board is necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said Scheme.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 4th December, 1902, for SUPPLYING the Press for three years Ending 31st December, 1905, with MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Country Manufacture or Country Produce, and Articles of Petty Purchase of which samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent from whom forms of Tender can be obtained. The form of agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles and Articles of Petty Purchase to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in Executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 4th December, 1902, for CARTING, DAMMERING and SHIPPING BOXES and PARCELS which may be despatched by Rail or sea from the Government Central Press during the three years ending 31st December, 1905. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent. The form of agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for Carting, Dammering and Shipping Boxes and Parcels," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR A POLICE HOSPITAL WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme which provides for the construction of Dwellings and Accessory Buildings (intended to be used as a Hospital) for the Police of the City of Bombay on a piece of land estimated to contain an area of 6154 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the first Nagpada Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and forming part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the first Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

The said piece of land is within the following limits, viz :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by property bearing Ward Nos. 3513-3555, and Street No. 336-9/2 (1-11) and 914-936, on and towards the East by the Parel Road, on and towards the South by the new Main Road constructed by the Trustees and extending from Parel Road to the junction of Bellasis and Clare Roads, and on and towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees. And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

BOOKS OF FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between Poona and Bombay from the 15th November, 1902, to the 31st May, 1903, will be issued on application at the Office of the Station Master, Poona, at the following reduced rates, on the conditions named below :—

Book of 24 Coupon Tickets ... ... Rs. 100,

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Poona to Bombay or from Bombay to Poona.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector The signature may be in pencil.

4. NO COUPON must be detached by the Holder : any Coupons so detached WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED, but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely, Rs. 7-7-0, will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th November, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, AND THE THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

When will be produced the latest LONDON SUCCESS, from the PRINCE OF WALES. THEATRE, London.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS,

Music by PAUL REUBENS,

Additional Lyrics by HOWARD TALBOT and PERCY GREENBANK.

All the new and elaborate Scenery specially painted by Mr. W. H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's,

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six. Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 4,01,750 cubic feet of Teak, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway on the 2nd December 1902, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, dated 27th October.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "West View," (Ground floor) Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, almira, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washand tables, Hepworth gent's bicicle, crockery ware, and glassware, windproof table and standing lamps, pictures, tabla ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. Taylor, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD ORNAMENTS, SAMPLE SILVER, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from Bai Manockbai, wife of Jehangire jee Eduljee Sakiatwalla, the Administratrix de-bonis-non with the will annexed of the property and credits of Andiaroo Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sakiatwalla, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. with sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of cup-boards beds, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, clock, and hanging, table and wall lamps, tea-poys, cloth press, boxes, benches, glassware, copper and brass utensils, gold sankles, bangles, armlets, chains, bar, goongri, emerald and rose-diamond ring emerald and pearl earring, silver rose water bottles, trays, pigani, spoons and forks, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 8 Months.....	4 „

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th October 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 7. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness, we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 3/8	= plus 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 3/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 15/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	22 15/16	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	49 5/8	= — 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·45	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8 pr ct
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills		=
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= do

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks Nov.-Dec. 8s. 8d. 1-4 = plus 3-4d. Tone steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5 1-4d. = unchanged.

Rapeseed Brown sellers Nov.-Dec. H. A. and D. 31s. 6d. = —3d. Tone dull.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold sellers Ap.-May Dunkirk 43s. 9d. = —3d. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-8 = —1-16.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,030,000 qrs.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·48 = —4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 63,000 bales

Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·29	4·28	4·27	4·27
—3	—3	—3	—3
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·27	4·27	4·27	
—3	—3	—3	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·27	4·27		
—3	—3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	69,000	bales.
Do. last year	71,000	"
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000	"
" Continent	18,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·30 = — 10	
Futures, month of Dec.	7·95 = — 10	
Do. do. March	7·90 = — 8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16 = unchgd.
Futures month of Feby.	7 72 = — 5
Do. May	7 83 = — 5
Tone at close	steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.		
Bank T. T.		1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand		1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do		169 3-4
Marks 3 do do		138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		122
Shanghai 30 " "		166
Japan 30 " "		152 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady		
Cash	Rs. 97	10
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	8
Money Market—Tone quiet,		
BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet,		
Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5
Do. Forward April-May	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12
Yellow Guzerat Forward	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7	11
Forward April-May	7	7
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.		
Ready	25	
Forward April-May.	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	8 to 39
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	8
25 " "	38	4
50 " "	37	0
Black Kutnee	33	8 to 33 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Total imports	11,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·29	4·28	4·27	4·27
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·27	4·27	4·27	4·27	4·27
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—With the further decline in silver deterring local mills and a very limited demand at low prices from the Continent, the local enquiry was small and new Bengals again attracted most attention.—The volume of business reported was limited.—Rates fluctuated slightly during the day and closed practically unchanged from yesterday.—

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	192-3	March.
F. G. Bengals	153	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	163	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 11th November, 1902:—

Cotton	1,608	bales.
Wheat	6,717	cwts.
Linseed	3,206	"
Rapeseed	2,455	"
Gingellyseed	16,983	"
Poppyseed	239	"
Groundnuts	133	"
Castorseed	4,712	"
Rice	2,360	"
Myrabollams	1,424	"
Cottonseed	1,620	"

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0 6
China Leaf	Nominal
Pekin Bar Gold Old	do
Do New	do
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24
Bombay	23 15 6
English Sovereigns	15-3-3
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-3
Do 17 1-2	58-5

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	22 15-16

PREVENTING THE TRANMISSION OF A TELEGRAM.

MR. F. L. SALE, first class magistrate at Bandra District, Thana, in July last, convicted Sulemanbhome Allarakhia of tearing up a telegraph form with intent to prevent the transmission of a message, and fined him Rs. 30, or in default fourteen days' simple imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the complainant.

The charge against the accused, on the complaint of Parashram Gangadhar, was that he entered the signal room of the telegraph office at Santa Cruz Railway station without permission and tore up a telegraph form, containing a message reporting a friend of his to the police for assault, the form having been written by the deputy station master and ticket collector of Santa Cruz, and lying waiting on the office file till the telegraph instrument was available for use. The accused denied that he entered the telegraph office or that he tore up any telegraph form. As regards the entry of the signal office, Mr. Sale said it was necessary to state that, at Santa Cruz station, the station master's office and the telegraph office are one, and though there was apparently a notice forbidding admission over the door, Mr. Sale did not think that an office of this sort could be considered to be exactly the same as an office which is only used for the despatch of telegrams and which, therefore, the public have no reason to enter. He found that though the accused entered the office without permission, his original intention was to see the Station Master about a pass that had been desired, and such being the case, Mr. Sale did not consider this to be an act intended by the Legislature to be punishable. He, therefore, found the accused not guilty and acquitted him. But he held him to be guilty of tearing up a telegraph form. The accused, in tearing up the form, appeared to have intended to delay the transmission of the message and to have thought that by tearing up the form, he was attaining his object. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 30.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, rejected the appeal.

WITHHOLDING A RAILWAY PASS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court yesterday, heard an appeal in a case against Parashram Gangadhar, who was convicted by Mr. E. L. Sale, magistrate at Thana, of wrongful restraint and was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the accused.

The complainant, Goolamali Somjee, alleged that accused No. 1, who is the station master of the Santa Cruz railway station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, committed wrongful restraint by permitting complainant's railway pass to be withheld from him and by not allowing him to proceed by train from Santa Cruz to Bombay on the 27th May last; and that the other two accused, under the orders of No. 1, assisted to detain him. The reply of accused No. 1 was that the complainant was not restrained, and that supposing it to be held that he was restrained, the accused was empowered by section 132 of the Railway Act to arrest him until he gave his name and address, he having committed an offence under section 122 of the Act by unlawfully entering upon the Railway. Accused Nos. 2 and 3, having taken no active part in preventing the complainant from leaving the station, were discharged. The station master, No. 1, himself said the complainant was detained because he would not give his name and address. The accused did not consider that the information supplied by the complainant as to his identity was sufficient. The magistrate was of opinion upon the evidence that the accused acted illegally in preventing the complainant from travelling to Bombay. The complainant had not refused to give his name and address, nor was there reason to believe that the name and address given were not correct. Accused was convicted and fined as mentioned above.

Their lordships, after hearing the argument of counsel, rejected the appeal.

BOMBAY MILL HANDS AND "LEADERS."

THE following letter on behalf of mill hands and mill jobbers has been circulated among the mill owners, agent and managers of the Bombay mills:—

We, the undersigned, on behalf of mill hands, jobbers, and other petty officers working in the local mills, most respectfully beg to draw your attention to the following: Some persons under the lead of one Narayen Govind Powar who styles himself 'Head Accountant, Registrar of Bombay Municipality and Municipal Councillor at Bandra' have been assuming to themselves the leaders ip of Bombay Mill-hands and asking opinions, etc' with regard to the mill-hands working under them. We hereby beg to draw your attention that the said N. G. Powar has nothing whatsoever to do with the mill hands, and taking into account the duties he has to do as a Municipal servant, it is hardly possible for him to do anything for the mill-hands with whom he has no connection. You must have learnt that we once disowned them openly at a public meeting called by these pseudo-leaders. We therefore beg to draw your attention that you will take care not to be misled by these people, who along with Mr. N. G. Powar are now trying to assume our leadership when they have nothing to do with mill industry and are not aware of our wants.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

THE tribunal of appeal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty (President) and Messrs. H. R. Kemball and W. A. Chambers (Assessors) assembled yesterday at the Bombay Small Causes Court to hear the appeal preferred by Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Parbez against the decision of Mr. Jehangbir D. Framjee Karaka, a special collector, who had awarded to the appellant Rs. 2,3407 as compensation for his house and land in Lohar street, acquired by the Trust. The appellant contended that the award was wrong and insufficient and demanded Rs. 34,474. Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, solicitor, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, appeared for Government and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr Dunlop solicitor, appeared for the Trust. The evidence of Mr. Raghunath Makund and Mr. Vijbukandas Atmaram was recorded.

THE pen seems to be almost as popular a weapon as the sword among the fighting Boers. It is Commandant Kritzinger now. Mr. Hugh MacLeay writes to the "Daily News": "With reference to your paragraph as to the visit of General Viljoen and Commandant Kritzinger to the House of Commons with me on on Wednesday evening, it is not strictly accurate to say that I am 'their publisher.' I have been instrumental in issuing a small book let dealing with the General's career, and have also been interested in his book on the war, which I have read. It will be published during the next three weeks by Messrs. Hood, Douglas, and Howard, of Clifford's Inn, E. C. Commandant Kritzinger also intends writing his experiences, but they will not be published for some months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE—November 8, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain John G Crosthwaite, of a son.

GRACE—November 10, at "The Manse," Allahabad, the wife of Rev Archibald Hew Grace, of a son.

MACKINNON—November 6, at Kandi Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Vincent Mackinnon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—MOORE-LANE—Nov. 8, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Williams, Joseph Cecil, sixth son of Thomas Armstrong, Bondon, Cheshire, to Mary, third daughter of the late Col W Moore-Lane, I S C (retired) and afterwards Postmaster-General, Punjab.

SALTREN WILLETT—BAIRD—November 6, at Mian Mir, by the Rev W B Handford, M A, Chaplain of Dalhousie, Captain A J Saltren Willett, R G A, son the late Captain J Saltren Willett R A, to Helen, daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel A Baird, The York and Lancaster Regiment

DEATH.

ROBERTS—November 9, at Dunmore, Concoor, Richard Samuel Roberts, Colonel, I S C, (retired) eldest son of the late Colonel E Roberts, of Waterford, aged 64.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under:—

Third Class from.....	Rs.	10	upwards
Second "	"	50	"
First "	"	125	"

ADDRESS:—
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water 9-43 a.m., 10-35 a. Low water, 3-42 m., 3-50 a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting at 5-15 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4·45 p. m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-15 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK—The steamer Tonkin left the dock on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahammadi and Bahaduri entered the docks on Tuesday and the steamers King Arthur and Savitri also entered yesterday. The steamer Nurbedda left the dock on Tuesday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,781, the daily average being 186. The total of new patients was 904.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—The first shoot of the Cooria Season will take place at Cooria on Tuesday next, the 18th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards. The full programme will be issued in a few days.

THE ANNUAL PORT TRUST MASS.—The Annual Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus given by the Catholic employees of the Bombay Port Trust will be celebrated in the chapel of our Lady of Good Counsel at Sion on Sunday next, 16th instant at 10 a. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per Transports s. s. Orotava and Montrose, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 15th and 17th instant, respectively.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 17th and 18th instant, respectively.

A TROUBLESOME VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, morning before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Memon Ibraram, hack victoria driver No. 60, with demanding more than his legal fare from Major R. J. Copeland, R. A. M. C., and Major Homes. It appeared that accused drove the complainants from the Esplanade Hotel to Malabar Hill and back and demanded Rs. 4 which was twice as much as the legal hire.—The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and fined him Rs. 4.

TRAFFIC IN COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ismail Kerim, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Babaji Gopal with making a false declaration on the 10th instant in respect of a jar of sulphuric acid booked to Kashi from the Victoria Terminus. It appeared that accused had mixed the acid with ink and sent the jar along with other articles to Kashi declaring them to be printing materials. Yesterday one of the coolies at the station saw some gas coming out of the parcel. On inquiry it was found that it was due to the jar containing the acid being broken. Accused's name was found out from the declaration which led to his arrest. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.—The cases and cross-cases in which Hakim Shirazudin charged Nabi Khan, Moulvi Hidayet Rasul, and Chandulal, with defamation in respect of a publication in a weekly newspaper called the "Sir Punch"; and Moulvi Hidayet Rasul charged Moulvi Abdul Wahab Behari, Kazi Ismail Poredondari, Hakim Shirazudin, and Amzad Baig with defaming him in a mosque; and Moulvi Abdul Wahab Behari charged Moulvi Hidayet Rasul with defaming him also in mosque, had been referred by permission of the respective magistrates before whom they had been filed—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. P. H. Dastur, and Mr. J. W. S. Dracup—to the arbitration of Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law and of Mr. Velinkar, pleader. The arbitration having made their award, the charges have been withdrawn, the cases compounded and the accused discharged.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT ESPLANADE HOUSE.—In response to invitations issued by Mr. Dorabjee Jamsetji Tata, a large number of Parsee guests assembled yesterday afternoon at Esplanade House, the residence of Mr. J. N. Tata, the father of the host, in Waudby Road, to meet Dastur Darabjee Mahiarjee, head priest of the Parsee community of Navsari, on his first visit to Bombay. Being the lineal descendant of an ancient and respected family of priests at Navsari, the Dastur is held in high veneration not only in the Bhagarsath sect of priests to which he belongs, but also among all classes of the Parsee community, the members of which attended with pleasure to do him honour yesterday afternoon. Many of those present were introduced to the Dastur by Mr. Dorabjee Tata, and after some time was spent in the interchange of social amenities, the proceedings terminated with light refreshments and the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN ENGINEER.

CUTS HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

AT the Morgue yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Melchiare La Malfa, an Italian, aged 29, who was found lying dead on the ground at Carnac siding, with his throat cut, on Tuesday evening. The evidence showed that the deceased was fourth engineer on board the steam ship Capri of the F. Rubattino S. N. Co., now lying at No. 4 berth, Victoria Dock. He came from Genoa on the steam ship Balduino on the 18th August. During the voyage he was not well, and once locked himself up in his cabin for eight days. On the arrival of the Balduino in Bombay on the 10th September, he was transferred to the steam ship Capri which sailed from Bombay on the 17th idem to Singapore and Hongkong. During the voyage he did his work satisfactorily, but did not speak much. The vessel left Hongkong on the 14th October and arrived at Penang on the 25th idem. On the latter date the deceased in the middle of his watch went up to the Chief Engineer T. Cipollena and complained to him of pain in his heart. He was examined by the ship's doctor T. Gramoli, who found that Malfa was suffering from functional derangement of the heart. There was no organic disease. The doctor visited him several times and questioned him about his health to which he replied rationally but sometimes said that he was afraid to work the engines. He remained in his cabin until the vessel arrived in Bombay on the 3rd instant, when he said he was much better and would resume work. Four or five days after the ship's doctor Gramoli asked him if he wanted to see the sick certificate he had written out for him. He answered in the affirmative. In the certificate it was stated that the deceased was sick for a few days and kept himself in his cabin. The deceased objected to this, and said he was not sick at all, but he kept himself in his cabin because he was afraid to work the engines. He never wished to return to Genoa on the doctor's certificate. If he had gone to Genoa, it would not have been his dismissal from the company's service. About half past 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning the deceased went into the cabin of the Chief Engineer and bade him good bye, saying that he had been transferred to the steamship Balduino to go to Genoa on sick leave. During the voyage from Hongkong to Bombay he was not quite right in his head, but gave no trouble to any body He was melancholy. Had he gone home, the company would have given him leave for about a fortnight, but if he was not cured by that time he would have to leave the company's service.

At 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday Inspector Bartley of the Bombay Police saw the deceased lying on his stomach on the ground on Carnac siding road with his throat cut. An open razor covered with blood was found in his hand and an empty razor case in his left coat-pocket. Another razor quite new was found in the inner breast pocket of his coat. There were no signs of struggle on the ground near the body. The clothes were not torn.

Dr. Arthur Powell in his evidence said he examined the body and found a clear cut wound extending almost completely round the neck. There were two other wounds in front of the neck one of which had completely cut the wind pipe and the other had made openings in it. There was a wound near the heart about five inches and a half long notching the ribs but not puncturing the chest. Dr Powell was of opinion that death was due to hemorrhage from these wounds, which could have been inflicted by the razor produced. He could not say whether the wounds were self-inflicted but a determined suicide might have made them. There was a probability that an insane person would make them. There were no marks on the hands indicative of a struggle.

The jury by a majority of six to one returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, whilst temporarily insane.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RUNGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for Mr. Dunkerley, a creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of their le calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not produce his books of account. Mr. D v r, for the insolvent, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE FRANJEE SHAPURJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the sch dule and to serve notices on the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL KARIM ABDUL RAHIM.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. Counsel said that Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, who appeared on the other side, did not object to the application being granted. His Lordship granted the application, and by consent adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

RE THOMAS MACKENZIE.

The insolvent, who appeared and applied in person, was granted the usual interim order.

RE FRANK HOWARD BONDE.

A similar application was made by this insolvent in person, and was granted by his Lordship.

RE HCMI NASARWANJI WADIA.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for a rule for his final discharge and for leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMEDALI MOOSAJEE.

The insolvent's interim order having expired, he applied for one month's extension which was granted.

RE FRAMJEE DADABHOY MISTREE.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Ardaser Kapadia appeared for a creditor to oppose the insolvent's discharge. Mr. Kapadia said that the court had no jurisdiction to grant the discharge, as the debts were contracted at Bhusawal, where the insolvent resided. Mr. Bayley said the insolvent lived in Bombay, and not at Bhusawal. The insolvent was examined, and produced the rent-book of his house in Bombay. His lordship granted him his discharge.

RE GULAMALI MOOSAJEE NAGRI.

The insolvent was called to afford explanations in regard to certain matters in his schedule. He was examined at some length and was then granted discharge.

A TRIUMPH OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

HIS MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT IN SILK.

Messrs. Singer and Company who are doing extensive business all over the world, have sent out to Bombay, a unique proof of the extensive range of the work which can be done by means of their machines. The Bombay branch of their office has recently received a bust portrait of his Majesty King Edward VII, sewn in silk at their head office in England with an ordinary Singer's machine. To all appearance this work of art might be oil painting. It was taken from the most recent picture of his Majesty. The picture is framed in gold and has cost the company about Rs. 800. It is to be sent for exhibition to the Delhi Durbar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, Jacob Circle, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ise Nagpada	5	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Worlee	2	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	17	15	91
Total plague deaths to date	120,950	100,486	
Same date last year		533	117

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Wednesday.—A shallow depression has entered North West India and is this morning in the Central Punjab. Rain and snow have fallen in Kashmir and rain at Murree. Sonemarge reports two and a half inches and Srinagar and Murree half an inch. No rain has fallen in the peninsula but heavy rain is reported from Ceylon. Colombo has received 4 inches and Trincomalee 3 inches. Cyclonic storm has formed in the bay and is apparently approaching the Central Madras Coast. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was largely above normal in the Central Punjab and Sind and in moderate to large defect over nearly the whole peninsula. Weather conditions are disturbed in Upper India and showers may be received especially in the hills during the next 48 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease over nearly the whole country, the fall being brisk in Sind, the Panjab and Rajputana and at Agra and Masulipatam. Gradients are moderate.

Winds in Sind are cyclonic, while calms or variable light breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° about the average at Sirsa and Jacobabad and 7° below at Malegaon, and the minimum is generally in defect, but in Sind and at Lahore it is from 5° to 14° in excess of the normal. The temperature ranged from 95° at Deesa to 50° at Jubulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Madras and Mysore and on the Malabar Coast and at Indore, Malegaon, Sholapur and Lahore. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Goa, Sangor, Dwarka, Karachi, Cawnpore and Delhi.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (4·25").

Weather.—The low pressure area in the Persian Gulf appears to be approaching Upper Sind, where the abnormal deficiency of pressure exceeds a tenth of an inch. The weather over Sind, Rajputana and United Provinces is consequently unsettled and will probably become more or less cloudy. Pressure on the Coromandel Coast is still slightly below the average. Local rain is probable in Ceylon.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rasmore, 2,162 tons, Captain R Kennedy sailed yesterday, for Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo.

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BLANKETS, NUMDAHS
BRAID,
and in fact
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AND
ARMY CLOTH
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A BOON TO SMOKERS.

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25 Front Pieces to be returned to
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A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
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NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the Camp Post Offices opened to serve the troops during the Delhi Manœuvres.

ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES.

Articles posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department,
Northern / Southern Army,
Delhi Manœuvres.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. :—letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory ; but official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Camp Post Office by which he is served.

NO INSURANCE. VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Camp Post Offices or be sent to them under the value-payable system. Money Orders will not be issued for payment by Camp Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at Camp Post Offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other Camp Post Offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent from one Camp Post Office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Postal articles cannot be posted under the value-payable system at Camp Post Offices, but they may be insured provided they are not intended for delivery from other Camp Post Offices.

MONEY ORDERS.

Ordinary money orders will be issued from Camp Post Offices at the ordinary rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers taking part in the Manœuvres at Camp Post Offices for credit, free of charge, to Indian Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Indian Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at Camp Post Offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at Camp Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in the Indian Post Office Savings Bank.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post cards and embossed envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Camp Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 5th November, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

NEW ZEALAND.

THERE are few lands which offer such advantages to the emigrant as Britain's little colony in the Southern Seas. Mr. Seddon and the other apostles of this beautiful country, of whom we have heard so much just recently, may well be excused for all the eulogy which they have outpoured in their speeches upon New Zealand. There is no part of the British dominions where agriculture can be carried on with so much certainty and with such good results as in New Zealand. Its range of latitude affords it a diversity of climate which allows of the cultivation of all agricultural products that may be gleaned from a sub-tropical as well as a temperate zone. Extremes of heat and cold are never known ; from the point of view of the climate alone the islands are absolutely unrivalled. The soil, too, is full of plant food, and apparently several continuous crops of cereals and other produce may be taken without exhausting its productive capabilities. The geographical conformation of the land protects it from parching drought such as is only too common in India, in Australia, and in America, and other countries which depend largely upon agriculture. Again as a pasture producing country it has no equal. The choicest pasture grasses grow and thrive even on the tracts which were formerly occupied by forest trees, and the only preparation that is needed is the burning of the felled timber. Neither ploughing nor any loosening of the soil is necessary ; out of its own bounty the land which a year ago was rearing thickset forests will fatten five or six sheep per acre. Millions of acres of splendid land remain unoccupied. New Zealand has not yet given more than an indication of what her capabilities and productive resources may be. The statistics for the past few years show pretty consistent increases in agricultural production, but in time to come there is not the least doubt that everything which has been done in the past will be quite put into the shade. The Middle Island is more pastoral in respect of general contour than the North Island. The climate is neither so mild in the winter nor so warm in the summer, but it is admirably adapted for the carrying on of all agricultural pursuits, and in no country in the world are such large returns secured as the result of so little labour. Food grains and fodder thrive without coaxing, and so fertile is the natural soil that a sown crop of valuable produce will actually overcome the useless growth which is to be found upon the land before the agriculturalist makes his appearance. In the coldest months of the year, too, there are very few places where some growth suitable for grazing and the feeding of stock may not be found.

Of course New Zealand is not without disadvantages. Last year the whole of Canterbury suffered from a dry and uncongenial spring, and consequently the average yield in the earlier districts was light, and in the later districts, where the crops derived substantial benefit from the rain which came in November, there was a loss consequent upon a wet harvest. Dairy farming appears to have a splendid prospect in New Zealand. In England there is an unlimited demand for New Zealand butter, and good prices are paid for it, and the industry is neither troublesome nor arduous and provides employment for a class of labour for which grain and sheep afford no scope. A recent writer on the subject points out that the tendency of the country has been in the direction of small holdings, but that much of the land in the colony will never bear cutting up into very small farms. On the other hand there is much that is suitable for close settlement. It is quite obvious that a style of management which may be suitable on a farm of 500 or 1,000 acres would not answer in the case of a 200 acres farm. Sheep-farming requires a fair amount of room in order to be successfully carried on. A man in a small holding of rich land may be able to produce a large amount of feed in the course of a year, but his farm will not be suitable for breeding purposes, and he is thrown back, therefore, on the very precarious chances of grazing which means that although in the course of one year he may make large profits in the following year he may make nothing. These considerations should be taken into account when Government undertake the allotment of holdings. At the present time as a matter of fact every encouragement appears to be held out to all classes of immigrants bent upon taking advantage of the abundant resources which the land possesses for the agriculturalist. Under the Land Act of 1892 allotments of 640 acres of first class land and 2,000 acres of second class land may be taken either by cash purchase, by lease with a purchasing clause at a 5 per cent. rental on the value of the land for a period of 25 years ; and by lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value. The second method of obtaining a holding is evidently the one most favoured by settlers. Under the first system of tenure there have been 227 selections and 26,739 acres have been allotted ; under the second system the figures are 447 and 128,893, respectively ; and under the third they are 241 and 65,468. The size of the holdings up to the end of March of the present year appeared to average about 100 acres. Another measure, the Land for Settlements Act, has also resulted in much progress recently. A pleasing feature of this Act is the allotment to workmen of small holdings. Successful applicants for such allotments receive from Government advances up to £50 in aid of the cost of fencing and building necessary. Since 1895 the Government Advances to Settlers' Act has been in operation, and during the last year an opportunity has been afforded of witnessing the results of this measure. Up to March of this year the applications received numbered 14,746, and the aggregate amount advanced totalled £5,204,300. New Zealand has also the benefit of a measure the provision of which the mother-country still regards as an unsolvable problem. This is the Old Age Pensions Bill which was introduced into Parliament by the Premier in 1898. Up to March of this year 12,776 pensions had been granted and the amount involved was £217,192.

One of the most interesting events connected with the politics of New Zealand during the past year was the annexation of the Cook Islands and some of the other islands in the proximity of this group. All these new adjuncts of the progressive little colony are exceedingly fertile. Cook Island itself is a magnificent island rising to a height of 3,000 feet, and clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation. It has abundant streams, considerable tracts of sloping land, and rich alluvial valleys. Mangaia is hardly so fortunate, but the remainder of the groups are all beautiful islands and produce abundant supplies of the usual tropical products. Pearl fisheries are also carried on in some of the islands, and as a whole they will well repay the expenditure and trouble necessary for their administration under the Government of New Zealand. The whole of the colony seems destined to prosper. In the past many articles have been imported which will in the future be produced in the country itself. Various industries which would otherwise have been well established by this time have on that account been retarded. But with all the advantages which New Zealand possesses it cannot do other than thrive. Wages are high and machinery has to a great extent to be exported, but these drawbacks are more than counterbalanced by the richness of the soil, the large number of working days available owing to the nature of the climate, and the saving of time in sowing and reaping the crops owing to the same reason. Everywhere in New Zealand there is a growing desire on the part of agriculturalists to take advantage of the various Acts of legislation which now enable them to secure holdings of their own. The results of the last two or three years have indicated that in the near future there will be in the colony a thrifty and numerous body of yeomanry settled throughout the country, and it will be strange indeed if uniform prosperity do not attend their efforts. The Government of New Zealand has proved itself in every way progressive and anxious to consult the welfare of the country as a whole. Every aspect of the social life of the people of the colony is being considered by those who are responsible for the legislature of the country. Last year was marked by the most important step that has yet been taken in the colony for the advancement of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, and even now a considerable impetus in this direction is manifest. With abundant mineral resources, including large natural supplies of coal, an exceptional climate, a fertile soil, and a well educated people, New Zealand's future should be an enviable one indeed.

MASCAGNI'S TROUBLES.

A FEW days ago, it will be remembered, a cablegram was received stating that the composer Mascagni had been arrested in Boston at the instance of his managers for alleged failure to complete his contract. This was supplemented by a further message yesterday, stating that he had been released on bail, and that he had instituted a suit against his managers for false arrest. The messages taken, as they stand, appear rather mysterious, but a little light is thrown upon them by the asseverations of an obscure American musical critic uttered some time ago and at the time laughed at as absurd. Signor Mascagni made his debut as a musical conductor in America at the commencement of his present tour, and since he landed in that country it would appear that there has been friction between him and his managers. The critic already alluded to states that Mascagni failed to realise the intentions of the composer. As a matter of fact the music was of Mascagni's own composition, but we should gather from the remark that the performance was not quite up to expetations. At the very commencement of his tour Mascagni was beset with misfortunes. His first difficulty arose in connection with his orchestra. He took with him to America an almost complete band from Italy, but owing to illness and other causes he lost a considerable number of his players, and the American performers declined to reinforce them as the importation of bandsmen was against their rules. This is another example of the ramifications of the principle of combination in America. If indigenous music purveyors could bring about such a combine in England it might have a salutary effect on the importation of German musicians, which cause even more anguish there than do the Goanese bands of this country, but to apply the rule to a man situated as Signor Mascagni was situated seems a trifle hard. Foreseeing a difficulty Signor Mascagni's managers had engaged a complete New York band under Mr. Nathan Franco, a violinist, who was for some seasons the leader of the Orchestra at Covent Garden. At the first rehearsal after Mascagni's arrival both bands turned up. The Italians occupied the orchestra and the Americans took possession of the stage. Apparently the greater part of the New York band is made up of German musicians, and it seems probable according to descriptions of the rehearsals that affairs were not conducted in too amicable a manner so far as the bandsmen themselves were concerned. A month ago an exchange of compliments had begun. It is easy to imagine the stages by which the present state of affairs has come about. Of course we know nothing of intervening passages of arms, but judging by the state of affairs at the outset we would be prepared to say that poor Mascagni is to be pitied.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

THE intervention of M. Combes in the French Colliers' strike has not been quite so successful as that of Mr. Roosevelt in the Pennsylvania trouble. The fact that the Government put an end to disorder by inducing the employers and the colliers to consent to arbitration was welcomed by all who really desired industrial peace ; but in arranging the arbitration M. Combes has not been able to secure the good results that the American President obtained. Mr. Roosevelt's effort to terminate the dispute in the United States would have met with failure had he not induced the coal owners at the last moment to consent to the nomination of a representative of the miners to the Arbitration Board. It is probable that the failure of the French colliers to accept the award in their case is due to the absence of their own class from the court which has given a decision in favour of the employers. However impartial the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the Government may have been, the colliers, if unrepresented, are not unlikely to have had doubts of the fairness of the tribunal from the first, more especially as the Coal Companies before the temporary cessation of the strike endeavoured to persuade the Government to dragoon the colliers into quiescence. Despite an outbreak of rioting at Dunkirk less violent counsels prevailed, but it is to be regretted that the attempt at arbitration has not had lasting results. It is to be presumed, however, that M. Combes will not permit the coal war to be resumed without a further effort to bring about a settlement by conciliation.

CRICKET AT DELHI.

CRICKETERS and cricket lovers throughout India will be pleased to learn that the arrangements to give the Oxford University Authentics a game at Delhi during Coronation week have not fallen through as was at one time feared. Although our English visitors will not be opposed by an All India team, the difficulties of getting together such a side having proved insurmountable, it is satisfactory to find that the opportunities offered by the presence of a large number of cricksters at the Delhi Durbar will not be altogether lost. It has been definitely arranged that the Authentics will meet a team of the Gentlemen of India (Europeans) on the 4th, 5th, and 6th January. Among those whose names are mentioned as likely to play for the Gentlemen of India are M. R. Jardine (Oxford University and Middlesex), and J. G. Greig (Hampshire) of Bombay, C. T. Studd (Cambridge University and Middlesex) of Madras, W. Troup (Gloucestershire) of the United Provinces, B. N. Bosworth-Smith (Middlesex) and K. O. Goldie (Sussex) of Punjab, and C. Wigram (Winchester and M. C. C.) of the Viceroy's Staff. To fill the four remaining places there are a host of players with first-class qualifications, among them being : Major F. W. D. Quinton (Hampshire) of Secunderabad, R. A. Studd (Cambridge University and Hampshire) who will be in India before the end of the month, L. P. Collins (Oxford University) Punjab, H. S. Bush (Surrey) who, it is expected, will be in India in a few weeks time, W. M. Turner (Essex) of Quetta, F. J. Portman (Somersetshire) of Lahore, A. P. Douglas (Middlessex) of Bombay, H. D. Watson (Oxford University and Middlesex) Punjab, J. B. Wood (Oxford University) Bengal, G. A. Akers-Douglas (Eton) Bengal, S. R. Hignell (Malvern) Bengal, E. B. T. Studd (Harrow) Bengal, and J. D. Guise (Merchiston Castle and Scotland), Bengal. There can be very little doubt that with this array of talent to select from the Authentics will be badly over matched.

CAPTAIN R. D. A. FIFE, A. D. C. to the Governor of Madras, who is now on a Shikar Expedition in the Travancore Forest, has bagged an elephant and an ibex. He is expected to return to Madras from his month's shooting trip about the 20th instant.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. to-day to announce the arrival of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin in Bombay.

AN ecclesiastic in Rome has forwarded a novel petition to the Pope. He begs the Holy Father to grant a plenary indulgence to all priests and monks who shall wash themselves daily. In Italian seminaries and monastic novitiates the tradition of the sanction of dirt still holds sway. In most of them soap, the hair-brush, and the looking glass are worldly luxuries excluded by rule. The Pope has, on occasion, evinced annoyance at the unkempt and malodorous condition of ecclesiastics and monks who have come into close contact with his august person.

"NATURE" says :—"The office of Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India will become vacant in about a year by the retirement of Mr. J. Eliot, F. R. S., who has administered the office with great success for a long series of years. The selection of suitable names for consideration, with a view to the filling of the prospective vacancy after a preliminary period of training in Europe and in India, is now occupying the attention of an Advisory Committee of the Royal Society, nominated at the request of the Government of India. The problem of the future administration and scientific development of the Department is also under consideration by the Committee, in conjunction with Mr. Eliot, who is now in England for that purpose."

A CHURCH quarrel on unusual lines is proceeding at West Malling, a village near Maidstone, where the Vicar and Churchwardens have just been offered £250 for a beautiful delft ware flagon, which formerly formed part of the Church plate, and which they recently announced their intention to sell. The vessel, which bears the date 1581, and is believed to have been presented to the church by Sir Robert Brett, at one time Lord of the Manor, is elaborately decorated with curious figures, and its use in church could not be permitted in these days. Members of the Kent Archæological Society, as well as prominent ratepayers of the parish, however, strongly object to such a unique specimen of Church plate being disposed of, and it is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury will be approached on the matter. The Vicar and Churchwardens have decided to build a new porch to the church with the proceeds, and they contend that having complied with the usual formalities, they are at liberty to sell the article to the highest bidder.

THE foreign lottery nuisance says the "Daily News" has found a defender in a gentleman who writes to deprecate the employment of the term 'swindle" in connection with them. They have, of course, nothing to do with swindling. They can be conducted with absolute probity; we neither know nor care whether any swindling finds its way into their agents' arrangements. A man does not call a brewer a swindler, though he may believe that drink is a national curse. However, let the apologist of lotteries explain the German State official's view : It is a recognised fact that the desire for betting or gambling or "risking something" is deeply implanted in human nature, and in order to give the people an opportunity to satisfy this desire in the most harmless and respectable way and to keep them out of worse speculations these totteries are kept up—another proof of the fatherly way in which the German Government looks after its children even in their vices, if vice it be ! I know many respectable people who are holding lottery tickets year in year out, paying the comparatively small charge regularly and waiting patiently for a big prize, which may come some day. The benevolent, fatherly State ! that popularizes a dangerous vice by supporting and organizing it.

THE SAGACIOUS LIEUTENANT.

A STORY OF THE NAVY WITH A MORAL.

(BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.)

"THE men who interest themselves in shooting are awfully barred. 'It's all spit and polish' with the old admirals," said the energetic lieutenant. "Are you going to print what I've told you ?"

"Not as fact," said I.

"And why not ?"

"Because the admirals would contradict it, and the British nation still has faith in official contradictions."

"More fools they."

"Perhaps ; but we must take people as we find them. I shall embody it in fiction."

"Well, do as you like," granted the R. N.

Once upon a time, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," there lived a Sagacious R. N. He was not intellectual, but he was awfully well connected. He was quite content to let it stand at that, for he knew that it is only a low, vulgar thing like a mining company that is ever promoted by our great and good governing aristocracy nowadays. That was the sort of sagacity he had.

He made a little rule with which he measured his conduct. "Never do anything in any way remarkable," was the way it read. When a brother officer suggested a reform he would put it about that the fellow was a common bounder, and then he'd wish to goodness that he wasn't on the same ship with him. He was looked upon in the ward-room as a leader of thought and awfully good form.

In the course of time he became a Sagacious Commander. His captain saw that he was a thorough sailor and let him have a free hand. He constantly acquired merit. The ship was as clean as a Sunday door-step, the brass-work shone like the drawing-room fender on cleaning-day, and there was enough gold-leaf about to fill a small forest. But when a casual friend suggested that his ideal battleship was evidently a cross between an American bar and a Pullman saloon he got quite huffy about it.

THOSE UNTIDY GUNS.

The Sagacious Commander had some rather good guns on board, but he never fired them unless he had to, and not always then. You see, the burnt powder made such a beastly mess of everything. It spoiled the efficiency of the ship for quite two days.

When he went out for his annual firing he did what he could, poor man. He covered up the gold leaf with canvas and wrapped up the brass-work and put the target down wind, where the smoke would blow nicely away. But he was very thankful when it was over, and he could set to and clean ship. It was worse than coaling.

It was on the China station that he rose to fame. He saved up and bought two dragons most curiously carved. He threw up their outlying points with gold leaf. Moreover, he took the rubies out of his sleeve-links—which was the only present his uncle, the earl, had ever given him—and stuck them in the dragons' eyes. He arranged them advantageously about the ship. Having burnished the anchors and given a final polish all round, he awaited the admiral's inspection with a confident smile.

There never was such an inspection.

The admiral had just finished off a common fellow who in his keenness for accurate shooting had neglected to burnish the lee scuppers. The man's career was blasted. But that did not do any good to the admiral's temper. He came on board trembling with age and fury. Then his eye fell on the dragons, and he passed from the aspect of the lion to the condition of the lamb—just like March. He said that the Sagacious Commander was an honour to the efficiency and purity of the British Navy. While men of his birth and taste and cleanliness were on the seas the nation was safe on shore. The aspect of the ship would startle and appal the foreigner.

HOW PROMOTION CAME.

When he left he was understood to say that he would do what he could for the Sagacious Commander.

And so he became a Sagacious Captain, and in time a Sagacious Admiral.

By this time he had become incredibly sagacious. He had seen the fortifications at Wei-hai-wei, which, having cost £250,000, were abandoned because, as people had known all along, the ships sheltering there could be torpedoed from Russian Port Arthur in six hours ; he had picknicked in the beautiful up-to-date, half-million-pound port at Malta, which was never armed because its guns could not hit anything in particular owing to the lie of the land ; he had observed the building of the Gibraltar breakwater that ships may lie in safety just so long as we are at peace with Spain.

From which observations he came to realise the advantage of divided responsibility, and the virtue of never bothering about anything that does not get into the papers. If the public who pay don't know, nobody ever gets reprimanded by anybody. That is a custom of the official trade.

When an absurd captain invented things that made his guns hit the target quite often he gave him the frosty frown. His own ship never did it, owing to want of practice ; and he wasn't going to let an absurd captain teach him anything. Moreover, he never let the facts about the shooting get printed because the flagship was the worst but one in the whole squadron. Oh, but he was sagacious, I can tell you !

When the nine point twos and the four point sevens were let off he always went ashore, which was sagacious, for the noise always gave him a bad neuralgic headache. Also it showed the gun crews what he thought about the value of shooting in the Navy. He was a long-headed man.

WHERE THE FICTION BEGINS.

And then there was a war—this is where the fiction begins.

The Boanerges was a picture even when cleared for action, and the Sagacious Admiral looked around the flagship with a proud and happy smile. Then a dirty looking saucepan of a foreigner came bowling up at nineteen knots, and the great fight began.

In his first six shots the foul but accurate foreigner, whose Emperor had given him a cup for straight shooting, hit the flagship five times. The paint was chipped off the funnels, a lot of the best brass carried away, the stuffing knocked out of the morocco cushions of the Sagacious Admiral's lounge, and his editions de luxe of favourite novelists were reduced to waste paper. The flagship had not hit the verdigrised saucepan once. It was almost as bad as South Africa.

The Sagacious Admiral "Marconied" across some strong comments. He was compelled to say that from the look of the foreign captain's ship he thought him no sailor. This opinion was confirmed by his straight-shooting—an unnecessary exercise never encouraged in reputable navies. He begged him to cease playing the dickens with his Government's property. If he and his men would come on board they would get all the scrapping they wanted.

The foul but accurate foreigner replied with a broadside which played the deuce and all. The Boanerges' guns continued to knock spots out of the clouds and annoy a school of whales in the blue distance.

The Boanerges sank stern foremost, so that the last thing seen was the anchor. It was burnished so beautifully that it flashed like a looking-glass in the morning sun.

The Sagacious Admiral would have admired it immensely—if he had been alive.

MR. H. TIRRMAN, District Forest Officer, North Malabar, sold on the 5th instant, by public auction, six elephants trained to timber work, at the Government Forest Timber Depot, Beypore, at prices ranging from Rs. 615 to Rs. 3,000. The biggest was purchased by Mr. Hajee Ismail Saif, proprietor of the English Warehouse, for Rs. 3,000.

AT a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the British Consul at Tangier (Mr. H. E White), calling attention to the fact that cotton goods imported into Morocco sometimes have upon them, presumably as trade-marks the word "Allah" and the name of the prophet. As this practice is considered by the Moorish Government disrespectful to their religion, the Customs officers at all the ports have been instructed to prohibit the entry of such goods.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CLOSURE BY COMPARTMENTS.

C. B.'s AMENDMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The House of Commons was crowded yesterday. Mr. Balfour moved the motion of which he gave notice on the 7th instant, in favour of a resolution providing for closure by compartments. He said closure by compartments was necessary as it was impossible that Parliament should become impotent and ineffectual.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment declining to accept Mr. Balfour's proposal to restrict debate on a Bill demanding searching examination.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Balfour's motion regarding Closure by Compartments has been adopted by 222 votes to 103.

The discussion on the Education Bill closes before the end of the month.

THE FRENCH COAL DISPUTE.

ARBITRATION AWARD REJECTED.

RESUMPTION OF THE STRIKE.

The French miners largely refuse to accept the arbitration award which was in favour of the employers and are continuing the strike.

THE INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND WAR OFFICES.

Lord George Hamilton mentioned yesterday evening that Lord Alverstone will act as arbitrator between the Indian and War Offices regarding increased pay to soldiers.

ITALY AND THE PORTE.

THE PIRACY IN THE RED SEA.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The Porte declares that the piracy incident in the Red Sea has been settled to the satisfaction of Italy.

(Several Arab pirate dhows, which attacked trading boats off Massowah, were discovered by two Italian gunboats, which immediately opened fire on the dhows and drove them into the Bay of Midy.

As they were given shelter there the gunboats opened fire on the town, and despatched a summons to the Turkish authorities at Hodeida to effect the arrest of the pirates. Troops were at once sent out to Midi, but failed to capture any of the marauders.

The Porte was declared to be highly incensed at the high-handed action of the Italian war vessels.

A Hodeida correspondent, writing on 24th October, states that the robberies at Dahlak, in the Red Sea, have been considered in the Yildiz Palace at Constantinople; and, consequently, a special telegram has been despatched to the authorities in Yemen directing them to pay to the Italian Consul at Hodeida dols. 17,500, as a part of the value of the property looted on the coast near the port of Dahlak, by the tribes Banimarwan and others of Midi. The Consul refused to receive the sum, asserting that he has been directed to recover the whole amount. The authorities replied that they could not pay or do anything more, but would cause a strict search to be made and use active measures for seizing the offenders and recovering the property. On the following day the Italian warships left Hodeida for Midi where they harbour stopping all communication from the sea. They boarded every trading boat entering or leaving. Most of the inhabitants, merchants, shop-keepers, and others took away their goods and left for the interior.

In consequence of Italy's energetic action Hussein Hilmi Pasha, the Vali of Yemen, was removed from his office, and five pirate ring-leaders at Midi concerned in the raid on the Dahlak Islands were arrested. Representations by the British Embassy also induced Turkish activity which resulted in the capture of three piratical vessels.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. PELLETAN'S ECONOMY.

CONSTRUCTION OF BATTLESHIPS SUSPENDED.

M. Pelletan, with a view of not exceeding the naval estimates, has suspended the construction of three battleships and reduced the effective fleet in the Mediterranean.

OTTOMAN AMBASSADOR DEAD.

M. Costaki, the Ottoman Ambassador in London, has died at Constantinople.

[Anthopoulos Costaki Pasha had been Ottoman Ambassador at the Court of St. James since 1896. He was like his predecessors, Musurus and Rustem Pashas a Christian. A Greek by extraction he was born at Constantinople in 1832, and was educated in that city. Having studied law he was admitted a Turkish advocate in 1870 and distinguished himself at the Bar. He was appointed Professor of Penal Law in the Ottoman Faculty of Law, and in 1880 he was appointed Public Prosecutor. In 1888, at the time of the rebellious outbreak in Crete, and in deference to the desire of the Powers that a Christian Governor should be appointed, Costaki Anthopoulos was sent to the island with the rank of Governor, "ad interim." The amnesty he was empowered to offer to the rebels proved illusory, and the condition of Crete remained unsettled. Towards the end of the year he was replaced by Chakir Pasha. Since then until his appointment as Turkish Ambassador in London Costaki Pasha was without State employment. On his arrival in London he was quite new to the Diplomatic Service and had no experience of foreign courts. In 1899 he was decorated by the Sultan with the Insignia and Star of the Osmanieh and Medjidi in brilliants.]

MASCAGNI AND HIS MANAGERS.

COMPOSER RELEASED ON BAIL.

The Composer Mascagni has been released on reduced bail of 4,000 dollars. He has instituted a suit of 50,000 dollars against his managers for detention and false arrest.

THE BOER GENERALS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Generals Botha and Delarey had two hours' interview with Mr. Chamberlain to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND SIAM.

WHY THE CONVENTION WAS SIGNED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

A French Yellow Book on Siam has been issued covering the negotiations since 1893.

Siam in 1900 refused to negotiate unless Chantabun were evacuated. M. Delcasse on the 15th January, 1902, declared that France would consider it an unfriendly act if Siam afforded facilities to foreign enterprises on the Mekong.

The Book concludes by saying that as it was urgently necessary to close a matter in which time was working against France the Convention was signed on the 7th October.

FRENCH CHATEAU ON FIRE.

DUCAL RESIDENCE THREATENED.

Chateau d'Eu belonging to the Duke of Orleans is on fire, and is threatened with total destruction.

MR. BALFOUR'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The German papers praise Mr. alfour's speech as statesmanlike and conciliatory.

SOMALILAND.

THE LANDING OF TROOPS.

The "Beagle" has left Mombasa to examine the Italian Ports north of Kismayu with a view to ascertaining the practicability of landing troops fo Somaliland.

CONCESSIONS TO THE NATIVE ARMY.

REMOVAL OF A FURLOUGH GRIEVANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

A decision of the Government of India is announced which removes what has long been a grievance in the native army. It is to the effect that furlough men of the native army proceeding backwards and forwards between localities where their regiments are stationed and their homes are to be sent by rail the entire distance instead of by sea wherever this is possible, and the additional cost involved is slight, this being the route the men would themselves adopt if travelling at their own expense. For the purposes of this decision the Shadipalli Railway is to be used for furlough men proceeding between Bombay and stations in the Sind and Quetta districts, the sea journey via Karachi being thus avoided.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN ASSAM.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 11th instant, states:—

After Lord George Hamilton's speech introducing the Indian Budget an amendment was proposed to relieve the Indian Exchequer of the salaries of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State, but was rejected by 119 to 45 votes. Mr. Caine attacked the excise policy, especially that of Assam.

Lord Percy denied the truth of the member's sweeping indictment, but admitted there was a case for enquiry, and said the Chief Commissioner of Assam was considering the appointment of special officers in connection with the supervision of liquor shops in Assam.

Colonel Legge had no opportunity of bringing up the case of the 9th Lancers as the debate was unexpectedly adjourned indefinitely.

The attendance of members at the debate was good.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

TEAM FROM COLOMBO.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

The Honorary Secretary of the Madras Cricket Club has heard definitely that the Colombo Cricket Club have accepted the invitation to visit Madras during the next Christmas holidays. Besides cricket it is proposed to play a hockey mat also.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

At to-day's sitting of the Police Commission five witnesses were examined. All agreed that the Police force urgently needed reform, and that the pay of the subordinates should be materially increased, so as to secure a suitable class of men. One witness, Rai Sreenath Pal, strongly condemned the system of recruitment for the superior staff by competitive Examination in England by which officers are foisted on to India who had no knowledge of the customs and habits of the people, and learnt their duties through subordinates at the expense of justice. The same witness also advocated the employment of a number of natives of India in the superior staff, and urged that magisterial powers should be conferred on inspectors. The Commission leave tomorrow for Bhagulpore to inspect the Police Training School there, returning on Friday. They sit again in Calcutta on Saturday next.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CODE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

In reference to the complaint made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with respect to the imperfection in the new official telegraph vocabulary the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are circulating a letter from the International Telegraph Bureau, Berne, which states that the utmost possible publicity has been given to the invitation to send in all the existing private codes, and as to the omission which in the new official vocabulary, on account of the circumstance that for lack of information several Indian commercial houses have not forwarded their codes for insertion, those will probably not be found to be so numerous as the letter of the Bombay Chamber would lead to suppose. All codes and vocabularies of the most celebrated code-makers and editors from which merchants have almost exclusively drawn their words are incorporated in the vocabulary. The number of English words eliminated have been extremely small, and they belonged exclusively to codes and vocabularies published by editors or drawn up by merchants on the Continent.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October 1900, were Rs. 9,20,25,000; 1901, Rs. 14,44,63,000; and 1902 Rs. 13,37,[illegible],000.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

It has been settled that Sir Alfred Gaselee, who has lately returned from home, will command the Second Division at the Delhi Durbar, vice Major-General McLeod who now commands the Northern Army.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

A police party consisting of six Jamedars, five Havildars, and thirty-two native constables left Poona for the Delhi Durbar this afternoon by train. The party was drawn from the Poona District. They were played out by their band to the railway station, where a large crowd was assembled.

THE WEATHER IN NORTHERN INDIA.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

The prospects of wet weather in Northern India are increasing. Snow and rain have commenced in Kashmir. Skies are cloudy along the Himlayas. Humidity is increasing over a wide area, and something very like one of the winter storms which generally come much later has entered the Punjab from Baluchistan.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Tilak's case was resumed this morning. Tai Maharaj, examined, gave evidence of what happened after her husband's death. Nagpurkar was Karbhari after the death of her son. He went to Kolhapur to select a boy. He selected Bala and returned to Poona. He informed all the trustees of his selection and they objected to a grown up boy. A meeting was held at Wada on the day he went to Aurungabad. Khaparde said Tilak is an obstinate man, go to Aurungabad and see the boys. Witness gave an account of a visit to Aurangabad. Witness felt rather unwell and the case was adjourned till two o'clock.

When the court reassembled at two o'clock Tai Maharaj was still sick.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE POONA HOCKY TOURNAMENT.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

The Poona Hockey Tournament will commence on the 1st of December. Ten teams have entered namely: The East Kirkee the Young Men's Christian Association, the Royal Scots, the Esplanade Wanderers, the Cathedral Old Boys, the Shropshire Light Infy., the Royal Irish Regiment, the Poona Gymkhana, the Royal Field Artillery, and the Warwickshire Regiment. The following is the result of the drawing. On the 1st December—The Irish Regiment and the Poona Gymkhana and the Royal Field Artillery and the Warwicks. On the 2nd—The East Kirkee and the Y. M. C. A. and the Royal Scots and the Esplanade Wanderers. On the 3rd—The Cathedral Old Boys and the Shropshires, and the winners of the first day. On the 4th—the winners of the second day. On the 5th—The winners of the third day, and the final on the 6th of December.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Lord Northcote leaves Kirkee for Bombay on the 18th instant and proceeds on his tour in the Gujarat District. Lady Northcote leaves on the 20th, and meets his Excellency at Ahmedabad the next day. Their Excellencies return to Poona again on the 30th idem.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

Charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation against E. M. Baber, late Engineer, Azhikal-Mangalore extension of the Madras Railway, in respect of Rs. 3,534 entrusted to him by the Railway Company were taken up for trial this forenoon before the Madras High Court Criminal Sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Boddam. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and to a previous conviction in 1892 for having misappropriated the funds of the Government when employed in the Revenue Survey Department. The Hon. Mr. Norton who appeared for the accused made an appeal to his Lordship to take into consideration the difficult circumstances Baber had been placed by the pressure of his creditor, and his genteel birth, and his wife and three children. Baber had paid to the railway company all the money he was charged with having misappropriated, and thus retrieved the position as far as possible. Counsel also referred to the honest work Baber had been doing as Engineer since his last conviction, and to the appreciation of his work shown by his several employers. His Lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE KADUR-MYSORE MINE.

BOWRINGPET, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Thomas Richards, Superintendent of the Nundydroog and Balaghat Mines, and Consulting Engineer of the Kolar Gold Fields, has proceeded to Ajampur to report on the Kadur-Mysore Mine for the directors of the Company, as the State Geologist and Chief Inspector of Mines has given a very unfavourable account of this property connected with its development and management. In his opinion the work done has not resulted in any useful information. He did not see any signs of a quartz reef nor anything which looked like an auriferous deposit of value. Better stuff may exist, and if so, it would have been desirable to know more about it before erecting a battery to treat it. It was a great pity that money should have been expended on a battery and other machinery before payable stuff was opened out, particularly so when the Company is short of money, and the main prospecting operation of getting to the bottom of the old working and finding out what is there is still incompleted. Under such an unsatisfactory state of things the Chief Inspector regrets that, glowing accounts about the Mine should have been circulated. The management is about to be put in stronger hands.

The passenger train this morning took from the various mines for Bombay for shipment to London 31 packages of gold valued at Rs. 16,83,250-9. This is the first instalment of October's output.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Second-Lieutenants G. P. Morris and R. L. Clarke, Unattached List, are transferred to the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and the Bengal Command, respectively.

Second-Lieutenant Barnard, 1st Wiltshires, joins the West African Regiment.

There was a large attendance at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard recently when Buccleuch House, Richmond, was, offered for sale; but bidding was not brisk, and the property was withdrawn at £17,000. The historical grand Pump Room Hotel at Bath, made famous by Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers," under the name of "The White Hart," was next put up. It is a fully-licensed house, and the ground landlords are the Corporation. Bidding began at £16,000, and rose to £26,000, when the property was knocked down as sold. After consultation between the auctioneer and the supposed bidder, the former announced that the hotel was not sold, but would be disposed of by private treaty.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

The second stage in the championship series of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association were fired to-day. At a distance of 600 Yards Captain Byrne of the Connaught Rangers made the highest score of 33. The team competitions were contested in the afternoon, and was won by the Shropshire Regiment amongst the British, whilst in the natives it was won by the 17th Bombay Infantry. Several unlimited matches were also fired. Three new matches were added in the programme, viz:—1.—The Bombay Presidency Cup for British. Distances 600 and 900 yards. Entrance fee Rs. 100. 2.—The Western India Cup, for natives. Distances 6.0 and 800 yards. Entrance fee Rs. 60. 3.—The Maharaja of Baroda offered a cup limited to Volunteers only and the Maharaja of Kolhapur will also give a cup open to British troops. The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

MATCH VII.—Championship Series. 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Captain Byrne, Connaught Rangers...	33	60
Lance-Sergeant Richards, R. I. R. ...	32	30
Sergeant Osborne, O. L. I.	32	20
Colr-Sergeant Bruen, Connaught Rangers.....	32	10
Corporal Clarke, B. V. A.	31	10
Lieut. Smyth, Connaught Rangers...	31	10
Bugler Cox, Shropshire L. I.	31	10
Sergeant Cowell, B. B. & C. I. R. V.	31	5
Sergeant Weatherhead, O. L. I.	31	5

MATCH XVII.—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Naik Jodharam, 7th Pioneers.....	32	25
Drum-Havildar Abraham Jackreal, 12th Bo. I.	31	20
Sapper Hernack Samnak, Sappers and Miners	31	15
Private Govindrao Bhonsle, 17th Bo. I.	31	10
Naik Saalk Rajab, 17th Bo. I.	31	10
Private Dhadaram, 7th Pioneers	30	10

MATCH XXVII., Flank Guard Contest, open to teams of ten, was won by the Shropshire Light Infantry by 40 points with Rs. 100. Four teams competed, namely, three of the Royal Scots and one of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

MATCH XXXIV., Flank Guard Contest (natives) was won by the 17th Bombay Infantry by 36 points with Rs. 100. Two other teams competed, namely, the 16th and 7th Bombay Infantry.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

CLOSING OF FRENCH SCHOOLS.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF A PRIEST.

London, Oct. 25.—The Abbe Salaun has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for being concerned in acts of violence committed against the representatives of the French Government during the demonstrations in connection with the closing of the schools.

The other accused, all women, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSUMPTION.

A GERMAN SANATARIUM.

The proceedings of the International Conference on Tuberculosis which opened at Berlin on October 23rd took the form of a valuable object lesson. The members paid a visit in the morning to the consumption sanatorium at Belzig, in the Mark of Brandenburg, and afterwards journeyed by train to the well-known Beelitz Sanatorium, which is a remarkable experiment in State socialism. They were deeply impressed by the completeness and scientific efficiency of the arrangements at these establishments for combating the disease.

The Beelitz Sanatorium was erected at a cost of half a million sterling, contributed by the obligatory workmen's insurance fund, to which the employers subscribe half and the employed the same proportion. The Institute is unique in that it consists of two separate sanatoria, one side being for tuberculosis patients and the other for chronic non-infectious diseases. In the latter the patients are kept for fourteen weeks, when, if still uncured, they are dismissed. The whole scheme is a genuine experiment in State socialism, the object being to provide the working classes with a free hospital on the most elaborate scientific scale, maintained by obligatory insurances. Each patient costs the institute 5s. 6d. a day. There are 600 beds in all. The consumption sanatorium accommodates 300 patients, of whom 200 are men. Everything that science can suggest is included in the equipment. Dr. Hillier (London) said he was so much impressed with the institute and the system there followed that he was determined on his return to London to organize a deputation of British working men who should pay a visit to Beelitz and convince themselves of what Germany had to teach them.

MACEDONIAN UNREST.

BULGARIAN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

The Bulgarian Government is stated to have addressed a Note to the Great Powers in which, after repudiating the charges made against it by the Turkish Government of supporting the Macedonian movement, it draws the attention of the Powers to the threatening situation in Macedonia, and asks that reforms shall be carried out in the sense of the proposals made by Bulgaria. Otherwise, adds the Note, the Bulgarian Government will not be in a position to hold in check the pro-Macedonian movement in Bulgaria.

At the audience M. Zinovieff had of the Sultan prior to his departure for Livadia, his Majesty informed the Ambassador that the dispersal of the Bulgarian bands and the tranquillity of Macedonia were assured.

Several leaders of Macedonian revolutionary bands, who have taken refuge in Bulgarian territory admit that the Turkish troops have been almost everywhere victorious. Snow has fallen on the Perim mountains, contributing to the dispersal of the insurgents.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

THE YANGTZE QUESTION.

Wiring from Peking a correspondent says:—Prince Ching will ask Germany to interpret the obnoxious stipulations regarding the evacuation of Shanghai, to which he has already agreed, as embracing all China, thus removing the implication that the Yangtsze is in danger from British aggrandisement. The result of the appeal is doubtful as the Germans are pleased with the agreement as it stands.

With reference to the pending negotiations for the evacuation of Shanghai, it is intimated at the State Department, Washington, that the United States, at the instance of China, some time ago began quietly to bring pressure to bear upon the Powers concerned to evacuate Shanghai in conformity with the Treaty of Peking.

M. Delcasse announced at the Council of Ministers, Paris, that China having demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Shanghai, France had replied that she would accede to this request if the other Powers would come to an understanding for the simultaneous withdrawal of their troops France reserving the right to send back her contingent if other Powers should land troops.

It is understood that Great Britain has already expressed her concurrence in the proposal that Shanghai should be evacuated by the British, German, Japanese, and French troops stationed there by the 1st of November. The conditions in connection with this step are still under consideration by the four Powers concerned, and it is believed that Great Britain has advanced no stipulations which would form an obstacle to its accomplishment. But the fact that the proposals formulated by France and Germany preclude China from granting to any other Power preferential advantages, and that the conditions are made applicable to the Valley of the Yangtse only and not to the whole of China, is not likely to prove gratifying. Reuter says, to British susceptibilities, and such conditions must obviously be framed in the exclusive interest of the Powers referred to.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITS.

Although preparations for the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition are not yet concluded at the Bombay School of Art, arrangements are now sufficiently advanced to enable one to get a fairly accurate idea of what Bombay's share in the Exhibition will be. At the present time much of the work which it is proposed to send to Delhi is still in an unfinished state, and the busy aspect of the Art School workshops proves that the time which has been at the disposal of that institution since it was known that it would be expected to contribute to the Durbar Exhibition has been by no means excessive. However everything will be complete by the 20th of the present month, and by the 29th the exhibits will be packed up and consigned to Dr. Watts for arrangement in the Exhibition building. About the 20th the exhibits will be on view at the School of Art, and doubtless numbers of people in Bombay will be glad of an opportunity of seeing them before they are sent to Delhi. A special building is now in course of erection, and when it is finished a good idea will be obtained of the general appearance of the Bombay section of the Delhi Exhibition.

Probably the most notable of the exhibits prepared under Mr. Cecil Burns' supervision will be eight massive panels of carved teakwood fitted with Surat kincabs, which are to adorn the walls of the exhibition room. Owing to the limited space available at the Reay Art School Workshops the work has not been carried out there. The panels which are really superb examples of Indian carving have been prepared by Messrs. Mackenzie, of Bombay, from designs made by the students at the School of Art. The kincabs were specially purchased by the Superintendent of the Ahmedabad School of Art from Surtee workmen, and they are thoroughly representative of this interesting branch of Indian art. The whole set of panels will make an exhibit of which Bombay may well be proud. To prove that the School is not only capable of designing but of carrying out this class of work a number of teakwood pillars carved and designed by the carpenters of the Art School will also be sent. The designs both of the bases and the capitals are in every way original, and show very clearly the influence of Art School training in the work of the Indian artisans. There is none of that stereotyped conventionalism about them which characterises so much native work of this character. A number of smaller pillars carved in the workshops of the Ahmedabad School of Art will also be included amongst the Bombay exhibits. All have a very massive and solid appearance, although in reality they are only intended as the frame work of real pillars. They will grace the entrance of the Bombay room at Delhi both internally and externally. Another beautiful example of Indian wood carving which is to be sent with the rest is at present in an unfinished state although it is progressing apace. This is a reproduction in miniature of an ornamental pigeo cote at Ahmedabad, and is representative of old time Indian carving. It iss intended for use as a hanging lamp bracket, and when finished will be a work of art in every respect. It is carried out in sandal wood.

Another class of work—stencil painting on silk—will also be exhibited, and it is likely to be unique in its way at the exhibition. Those who visited the last exhibition of the Bombay Art Society would doubtless be pleased and astonished at the proficiency displayed by the young stencil workers who gave practical demonstrations of their craft in one of the galleries of the exhibition. Mr. Burns has introduced a method of colour stencillingby which his students obtain admirable and surprising results in colour and shading. The work which is to be sent up to Delhi has been carried out on Surat silk and most of the designs are in four colours. It is safe to say that prettier designs for wall decorations than some of those included in this batch could hardly be found. What is most surprising is the gradation of tone and colour which are to be found in the designs. To those unacquainted with the mysteries of stenci work this shading might appear impossible, but as a matter of fact the work is done with great rapidity and is carried out by some of the youngest students in the school.

Some of the exhibits which will go to Delhi are examples of work done a considerable time ago at the School of Art. For instances those who have visited the entrance hall of the Art School will probably remember the clay model entitled "A Hindu Lady going to the Temple." No better illustration of modelling than this could have been supplied had the work been done specially for Delhi. The figure is excellent in posture, and skilfully executed. A number of embossed copper and brass vases and chatties will also be sent. Some of these are exceedingly massive and represent an enormous amount of labour as well as considerable expense in material. Their chief merit lies in the designs all of which are original and distinct from each other. Two large vases still require the finishing touches and these have never been excelled as regards the quality of the workmanship expended upon them in the school. A number of tasteful little designs in solid silver will also be included, and a few examples of art enamelling have been prepared. The latter work has had a place in the School of Art curriculum for a long time, and the specimens intended for the Delhi Exhibition will doubtless attract considerable attention. They are chiefly examples of enamelled copper set in silver, but work in other precious metals will probably be exhibited. Several specially executed earthen vases, bearing designs of an exceptionally interesting character after the style of Ajunta work, will illustrate another very useful branch of industry taught in the School, and a number of massive ornamental iron gates which have been executed for the church at Jhansi will also find a resting place in the Delhi Exhibition buildings previous to being sent on to their purchasers. A good deal of this work is done in the School, and it represents the very highest standard both of skill and of art that has yet been attained by the Indian lohar. One gate alone contains over two thousand pieces of iron, and as each piece has to be separately forged and shaped by hand it will readily be understood that a vast amount of labour has been expended on it. Although the gate was made to contract it would be impossible with the limited accommodation available at the School to accept very much work of the kind.

From Bombay there will be sent numerous examples of art work in precious metals and of gear setting, but as was stated some time ago the School of Art will not participate to any great extent in this. Various craftsmen in the bazaars of the city have promised to supply examples of their work, and it will be sent direct to Delhi, so that Bombay will have no opportunity of judging of its worth. It is stated, however, that every thing which has as yet been completed is calculated to fully maintain the reputation of the City.

"Fly with me!" is the impassioned cry addressed by Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, to M. Santos-Dumont and all others who go up to the sky in ships. The suggestion made some time ago that there should be an international airship race between France and England seems likely to have results. Mr. Spencer has informed a reporter that he and his brothers had already designed a new airship, in view of the probability of an international contest. He believed that M. Santos-Dumont was willing to enter the competition on behalf of France, and it was really only a question of patriotic men on both sides of the Channel coming forward with the necessary financial support. He estimated that the airship he had designed would make the journey from Hyde Park to the Bois de Boulogne in five hours, or at the rate of forty miles an hour. Its construction would cost £2,000, and he would require but three months in which to complete his preparations. The vessel would, of course, be considerably more powerful than that in which his brother had made thirty-four ascents—two of them long voyages—but it would be built on precisely the same lines, and would be capable of carrying a weight equal to that of four average men. In a race from London to Paris, however, only two men would be carried—the aeronaut and an engineer.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

CAPT. KETTLE ON THE STAGE.

SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

THE RICHTER CONCERTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Resourceful and mettlesome little Captain Kettle has made friends with so many readers that he was bound sooner or later to take the stage. This he did last night in a four-act drama by Messrs. Malcolm Watson and Murray Carson. But although the piece enjoyed a very favourable reception, we cannot think that the adapters have done well by the little man. Their task was a hard one. The "adventures" do not, of course, afford much foothold to the playwright. They are just so many bouts, each with a different opponent, in all of which as far as we have read them, the Captain comes out top. There is, however, the character of the Captain, and Dona Clotilde may be hooked for a place. There are a few incidents which may bear transplantation. But there is no story capable of supporting a four-act drama. Hence the adapters' game is to preserve the Captain's character at all costs, and to "fake" a story that shall be in keeping with what we have heard of him, and shall set him off to the best advantage. A difficult business we admit. Here is the main dilemma. If the Captain's star is in the ascendant at the end of each act, the play will resolve itself into four several heats. The Kettle will be the Kettle of the book, but a Kettle that has been filled four times; there will be four separate brews. Each act may be interesting in itself, but there will be lacking that unity which makes a piece effective as a whole. On the other hand, if you evolve a scheme that shall inform the piece from first to last, the Captain is pretty sure to meet with times of ailure and humiliation for which the novelist has not prepared one. Influenced possibly by the surroundings and the inability to take ordinary care of themselves with which from time immemorial Adelphi heroes have been afflicted, the adapters have chosen the second course; and to our thinking, with indifferent success. They have sacrificed to a story that does not interest, a character that might, that should, have interested. There is yet another danger. A character that pleases us in a succession of adventures more or less skin is apt to bore us when disporting himself in a single extended area. And so, if we complain of last night's play, it is because Captain Kettle, measured by the hero of the book, is not only inefficient, but monotonous. He does not come up to expectations, and he repeats himself. He begins by starting on a voyage under a mistake as to its purpose. He thinks it is to rescue for Kate Carnegie her fiance Eugene from a Dreyfus-like deportation. As a matter of fact, it is to advance the interests of Dona Clotilde in some neighbouring South American Republic. Now, that does not seem very sharp of him, and no amount of "By Jameses" can make it appear so. That is the whole matter of the first act—in our notion, principally padding. Clotilde has manned the yacht—faithfully presented on the stage as never ship yet was—and Kettle, with nobody to rely on but a drunken Scotch engineer slumbering under a tarpaulin, and a gallant English gentleman who may return any moment from rowing a party to the shore, finds himself facing a mutinous crew headed by Clotilde herself, who has come aboard as a handsome stowaway in breeches.

He draws his revolver, and we instinctively stand aside out of the line of fire to watch the fun. But as the peepshow man said, "There ain't no fire." Clotilde's nominee, Captain Valdez, has drawn the cartridges. And so Kettle is bound and left alone to versify and moralize in the moonlight. He is liberated either by the drunken Mac Todd, who emerges from the tarpaulin, or Cortolvin returned from seeing Kate and her imbecile father ashore. And the three overawe the crew. Kettle, by holding a revolver to Clotilde's temple, coerces her into giving the crew the orders he desires fulfilled. He wants to sail off to the Island of Demons, or whatever stands for it. And Clotilde gives those orders, and the crew obey them. This seems forced and feeble. The mutineers would not obey orders given under such circumstances. The Kettle of the book would have done the thing directly, would have covered the mutineers, have told them what he wanted, and there would have been an end of it. When we get to the Devil's Island Kettle fares no better. He is made prisoner in a rather simple way. With two others he plans a rather simple escape. And the other two do escape while he is rather simply left behind. When he does escape it is by no contrivance of his own. A lady friend makes a rather poor excuse for bringing into the prison a portentously large basket, a basket of which, though described as a lunch basket, every one familiar with "The Merry Wives" can foresee the use. And after MacTodd has climbed a practicable tree and hauled Kettle up out of his prison with a silken sash, the lady gets the basket, now containing the diminished Kettle, expelled the prison premises. This is hardly the Kettle of the book; he needs everything done for him. In the last act he brightens up a little. Without shifting his cigar he outs Valdez, whom he has rather foolishly furnished with a knife. And a concertina being handy, he plays himself out of all thoughts of accepting the ardent proposals of Clotilde and into thoughts of "Home, sweet home." The play is poor, but it seemed to please pit and gallery. No reputations were made by the actors. Mr. Murray Carson does not appeal to one as an ideal Kettle; Mr. James Welch would be much nearer the mark. But Mr. Carson manages to make himself up very like the posters, and scores a point whenever one comes his way. And Miss Esme Beringer makes a commanding and passionate Clotilde. Minor characters are well filled by Mr. Mark Kinghorne, Mr. W. L. Abingdon, Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Leslie Faber, Miss Ethel Warwick, and Miss Ruth Benson.

The Society of Portrait Painters will hold their next exhibition in the rooms of the New Gallery, which they have secured for the November season of the next four years. They will no longer be peripatetic. The coming show is looked forward to with great interest, as it will have several very special features. M. Carolus Duran is sending that large portrait group. "The Painter and his Family," which made some sensation at the Salon. There will be a selection of the more memorable recent portraits that have come from Mr. Orchardson's easel, including possibly the Sir Walter Gilbey, and that red robed Scotch Bailie, certainly the painter's chief-d'œuvre. Something of the interest of a one man's show will be given to the vestibule. This in so many of the exhibitions is often treated by the public as if it were a mere passage into the rooms where the pictures are hung. It is proposed next month to devote it exclusively to the works of Mr. Stirling Lee, whose sculpture takes a range of considerable variety. One authentic portrait only of Mrs. Agnes Maclachose, the Clarinda of Burns letters is widely known. This, a silhouette by J. Miers, formerly in the Gibson Craig collection, but in 1897 presented to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery by Mr. William Campbell. A second portrait whose authenticity cannot be doubted, may now be seen in George street, Edinburgh. It again is a silhouette, signed by one Houghton, of whom nothing is known. The bust portrait, rather more than one inch in height is in its original red morocco case. It appears that a grandson of Clarinda presented the miniature in 1845 to a fellow-countryman in New York who, an enthusiastic admirer of the Scottish poet, founded the American Burns Club. On the death of this gentleman in 1860 the relic passed into the hands of his daughter in whose possession it has remained till now. To Clarinda, of course, Burns sent many of his finest verses. The silhouette is that of a handsome woman of determined character, not over sensitive, perhaps, to the passionate appeals of which she was the recipient.

The short season of Richter Concerts, which will commence at St. James's Hall on Monday week, is now officially announced as the "Last Series" of these performances. The significance of the announcement will be obvious, although, of course, it does not necessarily imply that Dr. Richter need at all avoid London for the future, while his engage-

gements at Manchester and elsewhere will certainly continue. The Richter Concerts were first started in 1879, when half-a-dozen performances were given in a single week in May. As is usual in such cases, the British public scarcely had time to recognise the value of the new enterprise; but the final concert on the Saturday was crowded, and Mr. Herman Franke, with whom Mr. Vert was from the first associated as manager, was encouraged to announce a fresh series in 1880, extending over a couple of months. Since then the season has been an annual one, and usually besides the summer concerts, a short series of performances has been given in the autumn. Since Mr. Franke's unlucky speculation in German opera at Drury Lane in 1882, when "Die Meistersinger and Tristan," under Richter's conductorship, were performed for the first time in London, Mr. Vest has been entrepreneur of the Richter Concerts, and he has recently resolved to adopt the policy of cheaper prices in order to increase the attendance. Dr. Richter, of course, first came over here with Wagner for the Albert Hall Festival of 1877, when his surpassing ability in what was then satirically called the music of the future at once asserted itself, and Wagner gracefully resigned almost all the work of conducting to him. Dr. von Bulow was, however, the pioneer in this country of the new school of conducting, a school which demanded a "reading" of the great symphonies, instead of mere mechanical precision. But the school was first firmly established in London by Dr. Richter.

At the Norwich Festival on Wednesday a capital performance was given of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The principal parts were sustained by Miss Margaret MacIntyre, Madame Clara Butt, Miss Kate Moes, Miss Marion Broom, Mr. Andrew Black, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. R. Radford, while in the double quartet Mr. H. J. Brocks and Mr. G. Stabbs took part. The intensity of feeling with which Madame Clara Butt rendered "Woe to them" made a deep impression, and "O rest in the Lord" revealed her full, rich voice at its best. The chorus (who had been specially thanked by Mr. Randegger for their "superb singing" on Tuesday night) went to work with a will, and the whole oratorio was much appreciated by an audience of thirteen hundred and ninty-one persons. At the evening's concert after Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" overture Brahms' "Rhapsody" on Goethe's "Hartzreise im Winter" was given for the first time in Norwich. A concert overture, entitled "Youth," by Mr. Arthur Hervey, written expressly for the festival, was conducted by the composer in person. The overture imagines a young man walking out on a bright spring day in buoyant spirits a thousand varied thoughts of possible achievements coursing through his brain. Certain love passages are also introduced. The overture is admirably scored and was well received. Handel's "Sweet Bird" was rendered with sympathy by Madame Blauvelt, and was followed by Dr. F. H. Cowen's "Coronation March." "A Coronation Ode" by Dr. Cowen was also now produced for the first time, and was conducted by the composer. The words are by Sir Lewis Morris; Madame Blauvelt appearing as the soprano soloist. The general style and character of the Ode express the rejoicing of the nation when its anxious fears were at an end, and the reference to Queen Alexandra is most tasteful and effective. Here Dr. Cowen is at his best. Another novelty was Sir A. C. Mackenz'e's orchestral suite, "London Day by Day," composed expressly for the festival, and conducted by the composer. The work is divided into four sections, severally entitled, "Under the Clock," "Merry Mayfair," "A Song of Thanksgiving," and "Hampstead Heath." In "Under the Clock" the strings and bassoons lead off with the Westminster chimes, the clock theme forming a kind of ground bass, being continually repeated throughout a movement intended to represent a series of snapshots taken from the Clock Tower. In "Merry Mayfair," a valse, the interest is mainly melodic; while "A Song of Thanksgiving" was suggested by the conclusion of peace in South Africa, and "Hampstead Heath" is a musical picture of the Heath on a popular, and therefore noisy, day. The other items of the programme were of a more or less familiar character, and brought to the front Mr. William Green, Miss Ada Crossley, and Madame Kirkby Lunn.

No one who has attended any of the amusing entertainments given by Mr. Percy French and Mr. Harrison Hill on Saturday afternoons at the Steinway Hall can have doubted that they would before long attain to something like the popularity that used to be enjoyed by the late Mr. Corney Grain. The overflowing audience that was present last Saturday, and the boisterous delight with which they greeted the points of Mr. French's racy Irish humour prove that the public have already realised their excellence. Mr. French's comicality while entirely characteristic of his native land is no less distinctively original and individual, and is greatly enhanced by the gravity with which it is always expressed. Nothing could be more inimitable than his sketch of the dealings over the sale of a pig on fair-day in Croboge, his rhyming account of the fairy of the valley of Dunlo or his "sample of the Impressionist school." The last item in particular is a remarkably clever performance in which Mr. French shows with coloured chalks how Whistler executed a commission to paint a street scene in a country town in which the picture that grows before the spectators as a wild indefinable landscape "arrangement" in lurid colour appears when reversed on the easel as a thoroughfare between high buildings with a cab in the foreground. Delightfully funny too is his story to a pack of children in which the inconsequent questions interpolated by the imaginary juvenile audience are most whimsically indicated by the impatient replies of the narrator, a sketch, the fun of which cannot be missed by anyone who has ever undertaken a similar task in earnest. Nor is Mr. French's versatility exhausted by story, chalk-drawing, and rhyming parody of the professional reciter, for as encore he takes up his guitar and sings one of his own Irish songs with subtle humour delightful to the listener. His colleague Mr. Harrison Hill would be funnier were he a little less obviously pleased with his own wit. He possesses decided talent as a musical humourist—a talent that should enable him to produce something more original than a transposition of "Pop goes the Weasel" into a hymn tune and a valse, a performance familiar to every schoolboy who strums on the piano. His topical sketch "Don Joss" or "Carmen at Covent Garden" is, however, clever and amusing, and with one or two similar items helps to fill a programme that provides a most excellent afternoon's entertainment.

The death of Mr. John Faed at the advanced age of eighty-three reminds us of a phase of English art which we may say has almost passed away. There was a time when the miniaturist not uncommonly developed into a painter whose achievements were to end with work on a larger scale, and who was to exchange copper or ivory for the coarser surface of canvas. But the perfection of the miniature style would characterise all his work, and give it its tone and value. The present vogue for the square touch and the big brush would seem to make a return to this fashion almost impossible, though not so much, probably, from the point of view of the painter as of his public. When the present Houses of Parliament were built, and there was competition for their decoration, Sir William Ross sent in a cartoon over 10 feet square, and yet he was subsequently appointed miniature painter to the Queen. Mr. Raeburn, A.R.A., on the other hand, commenced his art career as a miniature painter, and then took a larger scale and a stronger medium. Mr. John Faed was a member of the Scottish Academy, and elder brother and teacher of the more famous Thomas Faed, R.A. Both brothers soon left Scotland, and took up residence in London. In those days—the days of the sixties—the Scotch School, with John Phillip at its head—was making itself felt, and the Faed brothers were prominent members of it. Painters in those days had always an eye, both in selection of subject and of scale, to the possibilities of their work being reproduced by the line engraver. They were the days when there were Associate Engravers amongst the members of the Academy, when the elder Landseer popularised Sir Edwin's works to an extent which no painter now living can attain by the aid of photogravure. Two pictures of John Faed's at this time obtained something of his brother's great vogue in line production,—one was Milton in his Study, and the companion was Shakespeare. They remain the works by which he will be most generally remembered.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James MacDonald presiding. There were present: Dr. H. G. Gell, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Walla.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the President, dated the 28th November, 1901, from Mrs Lily Adams-Wylie, applying for a donation of Rs. 10,000 per annum for the maintenance of a pauper hospital.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that Rs. 500 be granted to the hospital this year and that Rs. 1,000 be provided in the next year's budget. He said the hospital had been doing much good work that it was a pity it should be allowed to languish for want of support. It was true that the hospital was started as a plague hospital, but it now supplied a want that was much felt by the poor of the city, and that being so it deserved the support of the public. It was very desirable that the Committee should recommend some grant to the institution, which was doing such excellent work. Mrs. Wylie had set such a good example that it would be a pity to discourage it, especially when it was remembered that she had sacrificed much for the poor of the city. Dr. Katrak thought they would be well advised if they recommended some grant to the hospital.

Dr. Vegas said he did not see what the Corporation had to do with the making of the grant. He admitted the work done was a most noble one, but pointed out that the hospital had been intended for the famine-stricken people. He thought that if the Corporation were to make a grant they would be encouraging the immigration of the poor. He knew that a large portion of the inmates were drawn from the famine stricken classes and it was therefore to the interest of the Corporation to discourage any influx of such people into Bombay. He said the Commissioner had drawn the attention of the Committee to the aspects of the question, and he therefore considered that the matter should be considered by a committee in consultation with the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the hospital had become a general hospital, and he asked if the Corporation, before the question of medical relief was decided upon, is going to undertake any responsibility in regard to any general hospital in the City. Mrs. Wylie's hospital had become necessary because cases were turned out from the General Hospitals for want of room, and it had now become very much like a permanent general hospital. He considered Government were bound to provide adequate hospital accommodation in the city and that being so what they ought to do was to make a representation to Government, pointing out the necessity that existed for having larger institutions of the kind in Bombay. He submitted that Government could provide a grant for the purpose or extend the existing hospitals; but for the Standing Committee to make a grant for such purposes was a thing, he considered, should not be done. He said the matter should be sent to the Corporation for any orders they wished to make leaving it to them to decide one way or the other as to what amount should be granted, and when they had fixed the amount, the committee could arrange to provide for the same. He accordingly proposed an amendment that the papers should be sent to the Corporation leaving that body to take such steps as it liked in the matter.

The Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna while agreeing with the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, was of opinion that something should be done for the poor, who were turned out from every other hospital for want of accommodation. He thought they should not allow a hospital which had been started by a noble-minded lady to go in want or to leave it entirely dependent on her own resources. The question was an important one and would take the Corporation days to discuss, and in the meantime the hospital would be left without support. He proposed an amendment to the effect that the matter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the general question of the extension of medical relief raised by the Commissioner be forwarded for consideration to the committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a representation to Government on the question of transferring to the Municipality the duty of providing medical relief generally, and that without prejudice to the position that the Corporation were not liable for general medical relief, a grant of Rs. 500 be made for the payment of a donation of that amount to Mrs. Wylie towards the support of her hospital.

Mr. Vithaldas Damoder seconded the amendment. He said he visited the hospital and found it was doing excellent work. It was an institution which deserved a hearty support.

Dr. Katrak withdrew his motion in favour of Sir Bhalchandra's amendment, which on being put to the vote was carried.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded the following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the Bombay water supply for the month of October, 1902:—

There was a very marked improvement in the Tulsi water as delivered at the Malabar Hill Reservoirs. The albuminoid ammonia was less than had been found for over 12 months. No algae were present in this water, and there were no traces of yellow colour or smell.

The Tansa water was very pure and good. There was a small increase in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia in the Vehar water as compared with the results of the previous month's analysis, but otherwise the water was of good quality.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM AND TOBACCO BY THE CAUSEWAY.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium has brought to my notice that tobacco is being smuggled into Dharavi and thence into other parts of Bombay from Bandra by the footpath which runs along the railway line between Mahim and Bandra and by boats plying in the creeks north of Dharavi. To prevent this he proposes to station a guard on Dharavi Road, and requests permission to erect a chowkey for the guard on the Municipal ground on Dharavi Road near the 3rd lamp-post from the railway level-crossing. In these circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to accord the permission asked for.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee to sanction the proposal therein made.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Neebit Lane Head-Quarters.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, on Monday next the 17th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th November 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c, will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. The Range at Coorla is now available both for Class Firing and Practice. The Commanding Officer trusts that every member of the Corps will make himself an extra Efficient this season and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that all Class Firing may be completed as early as possible and at latest by the end of February 1903. Arrangements have been made to allow Members a certain quantity of Practice Ammunition free.

When travelling for practice members must purchase their own Railway tickets.

When travelling for Class Firing, Volunteer Railway tickets will be obtained for members on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only to Coorla at the following stations:—

Train leaves—Bombay time.

	a.m.		a.m.
Victoria Terminus	5-30	Byculla	5-42
Musjid	5-34	Parel	5-52
Mazagon	5-38	Dadar	5-55

3. The opening Parade of the season will take place on Saturday the 22nd instant, full particulars of which will be given later.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

PROPOSED INCREASED TAXATION.

The Bombay Municipal estimates for 1903-4 have been circulated to the members of the Standing Committee. The Municipal Commissioner in his memorandum states:—The opening balance of Rs. 11,10,000 it is proposed to utilize as follows:—

Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act, Rs. 1,00,000 to meet deficit in 1902-4, Rs. 1,63,000 to be kept invested in Surplus Balance, Rs. 8,44,000. The income for the year is estimated to yield Rs. 83,94,000, and the expenditure, including a contribution of Rs. 5,12,000 to the City Improvement Trust, is placed at Rs. 85,60,000. The excess of Rs. 1,65,000 of expenditure over income it is proposed to meet from the available balances in hand. With the available surplus cash balance in hand reduced to only Rs. 8,44,000, (the major portion of which will be required for the contribution to the City Improvement Trust on 1st April 1904), I have not found it feasible to provide for the Revenue requirements of the year without recourse to an increase in taxation. This has assumed the form of a rise in the General Tax from 10 to 11 per cent. on rateable value and of 2 annas in the duty on ghee, thus bringing the latter tax to its maximum of 10 annas per Bombay maund. In order to secure equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the Water Works Department, it is also proposed to increase the tax on valuation from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. The total amount expected to be realized during the year from the additional taxation is Rs. 4,24,000, thus:—

	Rs.
General Tax, increase of 1 per cent	259,000
Duty on Ghee, increase of 2 annas	40,000
Water Tax, increase of 1 per cent	125,000
	Rs. 4,24,000

INCOME.

The income for the year 1902-03 was estimated to realize Rs. 78,32,000. For the year 1903-04 the income is placed at Rs. 83,94,000, shewing an increase of Rs. 5,62,000. Explanations of the principal variations between the two years are subjoined:—

General Tax, including Fire Tax.—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 3,13,000, thus:—

The increase from ordinary rate-payers is based on actual demand and on the average quinquennial increase in the value of properties. The contribution from the Port Trust has been increased in consequence of the quinquennial revised assessment of their properties.

Town Duties.—Of the increase of Rs. 65,000, Rs. 40,000 is due to a rise in the duty on ghee from 8 As. to 10 As. per Bombay maund. The balance of Rs. 25,000 is based on the average income for the last three years.

Halalkhor Tax.—The increase of Rs. 7,000 is based on actual demand.

Water Tax.—The estimated increase of Rs. 1,85,000 in the Water Works revenue is arrived at as follows:—

	1902-03, Rs.	1903-04, Rs.	Difference, Rs.
Water Tax by valuation	6,29,000	7,46,000	+1,17,000
Water by meter (exclusive of water supplied for Municipal purposes)	7,62,000	8,24,900	+62,900
Water for Municipal purposes	18,350	19,050	+710
Meter Hire and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	37,650	42,040	+4,390
Rs.	14,47,000	16,32,000	+1,85,000

The increase in the income from the tax by valuation is the result of the rise in the tax on valuation from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. The more extended use of meters is the cause of the large increase in the income derived from water consumed by meter. The estimated expenditure on water works account for 1903-04 is Rs. 16,23,000 against actuals of Rs. 16,52,000 in 1901-1902 and Rs. 16,50,000 in 1900-01. Against the estimated expenditure the income without the additional taxation proposed would amount to only Rs. 15,07,000.

Market Receipts.—The increase of Rs. 15,500 is based on the actuals for 1901-02 and estimated receipt for 1902-03.

Tramway Rent.—The decrease of Rs. 50,000 is nominal and is due to its having been anticipated while preparing the budget estimates for 1902-03 that the rent payable by the Tramway Company for 1901-02 would not be recovered in that year but in 1902-03. Thus in 1902-03 the rent for two years was provided for. The rent was annually recovered in 1901-02.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 85,60,000, including a payment of Rs. 5,12,000 to the City Improvement Trust, against Rs. 83,02,511 for 1902-03.

The demands submitted for the various departments and services of the Municipality originally aggregated Rs. 86,51,463. The reduction made, therefore, amounts to Rs. 91,463.

The following grants provided in the Budget call for special remarks:—

Assessment and Collection Department.—A small increase of Rs. 3,664 has been provided for. Some small extra clerical and outdoor staff has been allowed owing to increased work and to the outdoor staff being undermanned. Rs. 3,000 also has been provided for an extra Assessor and Collector as the present incumbent will retire early in the official year under consideration, and it is most desirable for his successor to have at least three months' experience with the retiring Assessor in the working of the Department.

Public Works (Engineers) Department.—The estimates for the year under consideration aggregate Rs. 16,04,740 against Rs. 15,59,509 for 1902-03, showing an advance of Rs. 45,240.

In the Drainage Department an extra Inspector with the necessary auxiliary staff has been provided. Since the creation of the Special Drainage Department in 1893, the supervising maintenance staff has remained practically stationary. In 1893 there were three Inspectors, and at that date the total mileage of sewers in charge of the Drainage Department was 62-8. It is now 112·5 miles, and by the beginning of 1903 another ten miles in Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Districts will have been added. With the increase in the mileage of sewers there is a corresponding increase in the house-connections, and when to this is added the growing demands for improved sanitation, the work cannot be efficiently performed by the existing staff. The total increased cost is Rs. 7,752 per annum which has been met to the extent of Rs. 4,000 by reducing the grant for "extra labour for cleaning pipe, drains, &c." from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 11,000. In the Streets and Buildings Department it has been found necessary to increase the Street Improvement Grant by Rs. 40,000.

SET BACKS.

The Standing Committee are probably aware of the procedure under which set-backs are enforced. When building plans are sent in, if it is proposed to build within the regular line of the street, the Executive Engineer submits to the Commissioner a recommendation as to whether the set-back should be required or not, and orders are passed. In many cases the notice that a set-back will be enforced has the effect of prevenuting proposed alterations being made, and at the end of the year the sanction lapses. Where the works are undertaken, the set-backs do not ordinarily become available until long after, in some cases several years after, the notice is given. The result has been that in the past the financial methods have not been altogether satisfactory, and though the grant sanctioned have never been exceeded, the amount outstanding under notice, many of which will of course not be enforceable, have always been considerably in excess of the actual annual sanctioned grant. The circumstances mentioned above make it practically impossible to say what the Municipal liability may be at any particular time, but building operations are going on on a large scale now, and it seems that if the Corporation wish to keep pace with these, larger grants will be required. It is worthwhile considering whether in future set-back operations should be restricted to particular thoroughfares, and also whether in the case of definite schemes of street-widening, attempt might not be made to finance these from savings in Loan Funds. The present system under which notices as given for enforcing set-backs in excess of the grant specifically provided by the Corporation, on the assumption that the Municipality will not be called upon to pay during the year, and possibly not at all for the set-back, should be stopped, and the Standing Committee and the Corporation will be apprised if it is proposed to acquire any properties for set-backs in excess of the grant specifically provided in the budget, notwithstanding that the liability may lapse owing to the owner of the property not commencing work for 12 months after the passing of the building proposal by the Engineering Department. The objection raised to this procedure in the past has been that it involves a great and probably unnecessary look up of surplus cash balances, but in view of the extensive building operations referred to, it is necessary to set matters on a satisfactory financial footing.

Re-organization of The Health Department.—The Budget provides for the revised proposals for the re-organization of the Department as set forth by the Executive Health Officer. I put them forward provisionally pending receipt of the further report which has to be submitted to the Corporation.

"Municipal Debt."—A sum of Rs. 23,18,000 has been provided against a net provision of Rs. 24,70,000 in 1903-03. The increase of Rs. 1,48,000 is due to a deduction of Rs. 1,00,000 made in 1902-03 for anticipated savings which will not recur. The balance is accounted for by the full provision for the Plague Loan falling due this year, increased charges on account of the 24 3-4 lakhs loan and to provision being made for interest charges on a further loan.

New Works.—It has been found necessary to increase the provision from Rs. 45,500 in 1902-03 to Rs. 65,056 in 1903-04, principally owing to the pressing need of levelling and metallingthe fair ground at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

Police Charges.—The usual provision of Rs. 5,00,000 has been made. The expenditure estimated by Government amounts to Rs. 5,25,000.

Education.—An increase of Rs. 14,863 has been provided owing to the balance at the disposal of the Joint Schools Committee on which that body has been drawing to provide for past deficits being practically exhausted.

Contribution to the City Improvement Trust.—Rs 5,12,000 have been provided, being an advance of Rs 12,000 on 1902-03.

Election Expenses.—An increase of Rs. 9,000 is provided for the purposes of triennial elections.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 9,44,000 or Rs. 8,44,000 above the minimum required by law:—

Opening Balance	...	Rs. 11,10,000
Income	...	Rs 83,94,000
		Rs. 95,04,000
Expenditure	...	Rs. 85,60,000
		Rs. 9,44,000

Out of this balance will have to be met the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust on 1st April 1904 in accordance with Section 72 (1) of Bombay Act No. IV of 1898.

THE CENTURY BALL AT CALCUTTA.

HOW TO DRESS FOR IT.

THE FASHIONS OF 1803.

LORD CURZON is nothing if not original in his ideas; and his proposal to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the opening of Government House on the 26th of January, 1903, by a grand ball in the costume of the period, has "caught on" as successfully as any. Many and anxious have been the queries at the Imperial Library and other potential repositories of information regarding the details of the dress in which the guests are expected to appear; and as from all accounts it seems to have been found easier to put the question than to provide an answer, a few words on the fashions of 1803 may not be taken to be altogether amiss. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that neither his Excellency nor Lady Curzon have any such thing as a fancy dress ball in contemplation. Society with a big S has been informed, by means of the Viceroy's favourite method of an official communique, that the ordinary evening attire of the time of Lord Wellesley is alone intended, and that the only impersonation to be attempted upon this memorable evening will be by Lord Curzon himself, who will "make up" in the part of his great predecessor. Such a command has of necessity narrowed the field very considerably, and the task before us is to discover what the ordinary evening attire of the year 1803 may have been. The Dictionaries of Dress are provokingly silent on the point; but this much at any rate may be promised that the usual eighteenth century dress of knee-breeches and ruffles will be out of place. For there were some very remarkable changes in the fashions between 1793 and 1803. Powder was still occasionally worn, but its use was becoming more and more uncommon. The "Crops" or advanced Wigs had already given it its death blow, and, although it struggled on for some years, yet it was beginning to find itself relegated to the heads—and shoulders—of footmen. In a drawing of Gillray's entitled "The three Mr. Wiggins," the types were those of real "Bondstreet lounger" of the day, being portraits of Lord Landaff and his brothers Montagu and George Mathews. They were dandies of the first water, with their white waistcoats and white satin knee-ribbons, and their taste in dress deserves our most respectful consideration. The somewhat incomprehensible title of the drawing is taken from a farce by Allingham, entitled "Mrs. Wiggins," which turned on the whimsical adventures of an old gentleman named Wiggins and three Mrs. Wiggin's, and was played at the Haymarket on May 27th, 1803. The period, therefore, is exactly the one we require, and it will be seen that knee-breeches and ruffles had had their day and that men of fashion disported themselves in pantaloons and hessians, or topboots and buckskin. Hats were then, as a rule, made of beaver, and the stovepipe shape had taken the place of the three-cornered type which has become the perquisite of staff officers (or had, it should, perhaps, be said, until Mr. Brodrick devoted his attention to the all-important question of military uniforms). These beavers were expensive articles, and were rendered no cheaper by the circumstance of their having to pay a tax—the only portion of personal clothing so honoured. But, as his Excellency's orders make evening dress de rigueur, we must leave these dead grievances to themselves and hasten on and describe it. As far as our information leads us, it consisted in its most correct form of a blue cut away coat an a white waistcoat, a high collar and a stock, black pantaloons fitting tightly to the leg and buckled above the ankle, and striped silk stockings. The rank-and-file of the army still wore queues; but officers and gentlemen cropped their hair close. He who desired to play the top to perfection, wore monocle, or quizzing glass, as the name then went for them, suspended from his button-hole: and the "Morning Post" of the period tells us of a buck, who "has lately made his appearance in Bond-street, daily, between two and four o'clock, with a Telescope, which he occasionally applies to his eyes, as he has a glimpse of some object passing on the other side of the street worth peeping at." Here then is a chance for a guest of Lord Curzon, who may desire to follow humbly after his host in the search for originality; but there are even higher flights to which he can soar, if he possesses the requisite courage. In September, 1803, there was at Brighton an individual whose memory is enshrined in the newspapers of the period as the "Green Man." It pleased his mood to be completely attired in green. Pantaloons, waistcoat, frock and cravat were all of that colour; his room was painted green, and furnished with a green sofa, green chairs, green bed and green curtains; and he carried his eccentricity so far as to eat nothing but green fruits and vegetables. "With a green silk handkerchief," we are told, "and a large watch-chain with green seals fastened to the green buttons of his green waistcoat, he parades every day on the Steyne," and when he tired of Shanks's mare he took the air in a green gig, flourishing a green whip, and accompanied by a tiger in green livery. It remains to be seen whether any daring individual will resuscitate such oddities of costume. We shall venture upon no rash prophecy, but consider our task to be completed when we follow the example of our journalistic forefathers and offer them as a hint to the bon ton. So much then for gentlemen's attire. In ladies dress still more allowance, we need hardly say, was made for the caprices of fashion. It has always been the prescriptive right of the fair sex to exercise their ingenuity and fancy to their uttermost climb in the important matter of adorning their persons. To lay down any hand-fast rule would be presumptuous. Dangerous as it is to dogmatise on so delicate a subject, it is, perhaps, safe to say that what is known to-day as Empire costume will be found to serve the purpose as well as anyother. The craze was, of course, to copy the fashions of Paris then as it is now, but with a show of diffidence for which there was certainly some reason. Lady Brownlow, who published her reminiscences in 1867, speaking of this period as an eye-witness, says: "The Peace of 1802 brought, I suppose, many French to England; but I only remember one, the celebrated Madame Recamier, who created a sensation, partly by her beauty, but still more by her dress, which was vastly unlike the unsophisticated style, and poke bonnets, of the English women. She appeared in Kensington Gardens, "a l'antique, a muslin dress clinging to her form like the folds of the drapery on a statue: her hair in a plait at the back and falling in small ringlets round her face and greasy with "huile antique;" a large veil, thrown over the head, completed her attire, that not unnaturally caused her to be followed and stared at." It is with some hesitation that we have approached the discussion of what Disraeli has somewhere called the mysteries of Bona Dea: but we conceive we should be failing in our duty if we concealed from the ladies of 1903 that their sisters of one hundred years ago habitually wore wigs. And so enamoured were they of other peoples tresses, that the practice apparently was to entirely discard their own. A horrible tale is told in the newspapers of the time of a baldpated lady, who lost her head-dress on Westminster Bridge; "and, to complete her mortification a near-sighted gentleman, who was passing at the time, addressed the back of her head, instead of her face, with a speech of condolence." Enough, however, of such scandalous revelations. No one can doubt the beauty of the classical form of female costume popularised by the French Revolution and the early Consulate and Empire: and it is equally impossible to harbour the thought that the ladies of Calcutta will look anything but charming in any form of toilette that they may choose to adopt. But it must yet be confessed that, as evening dress, these clinging garments and high waists are more suited for the young and graceful than for the middle-aged and rotund. Whatever may be our apprehensions regarding the ladies, they shrink into insignificance beside the sensation likely to be created by some of our grave and reverend signiors, in their pantaloons buckled tight above the ankle and joining company at that interesting point with a waistcoat striped stockings. His Excellency's idea promises to be brimful of the unlooked for and the unexpected: but the historical aspect of the ball bids fair to be so interesting and novel that it is to be sincerely hoped every one will find it in him to rise to the dignity of the occasion. And with this expression of good-will, we cannot do better than leave to the tender mercies of their dressmaker and modiste the ladies and gentlemen honoured with an invitation. There is, we understand, no truth in the report that a representative from that lynx-eyed journal, the "Tailor and Cutter," has applied to be present at the Ball: so that the unhappy and unwitting perpetrator of an occasional sartorial mistake may rest assured his sin will be forgiven him.—"Indian Daily News."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings following passengers:—

Adams Mr L O
Agnew Mrs Quentin
Allen Mrs R F
Ameer Ali Hon Mr Justice
Ameer Ali Mrs,
Anderson Mr and Mrs P S
Annesley Capt and Mrs A and child
Ard Rev and Mrs
Ashcroft Rev Francis
Ashworth Miss M
Aspinall Mr
Aspostolides Mr E C
Atkins Mr and Mrs J M
Bahadin Mr N P Vakel Khan
Bailey Mr and Mrs J W
Baird Capt A W F
Baird Miss L
Baker Mrs and infant
Baldes Mr Otto
Ball Miss S
Barham Mrs C M and Infant
Barham Miss
Battiscombe Mr C G
Baynes Genl and Mrs
Beatson Bell Miss J B
Beattie Mrs M
Bedford Mr
Begg Mr and Mrs R J
Bell Mr and Mrs and child
Bell Mr and Mrs E A
Bell Mrs F C
Bell Mrs J and child
Bell Miss
Beresford two Misses
Bird Mr and Mrs E V
Boddam Mrs
Boddam Miss
Boecker Mr A
Bogga Mr C H S
Bomanji Mr S B
Borrison Mr Harvey
Borrison Mr H H
Borton Mr W T
Brabson Hon A
Bradford Mrs A
Brett Hon Justice and Mrs C M W
Breul Mr A
Breul Mr C W
Brevitt-Taylor Mr and Mrs
Bridges Capt G S N
Brooke Mr R H
Brooke Miss
Brothers 2 Misses
Brown Mr A L
Bruce Mr C M A
Buckland Mrs
Buckland Miss
Burn Mrs H G
Butcher Mr W C
Buzzard Mrs
Berne Mr
Caddell Mr W
Campbell Mr W E
Campbell Miss
Campbell Miss L
Capel-Cure Mr W
Carew Robinson Mr and Mrs and child
Cargill Miss N
Carter Mrs
Carter Mrs R E
Carver Mr
Cosens Miss
Cassels Mr M H
Cassan Mr O H
Chapman Miss M
Chamier Mrs and child
Chattaway Mr
Chinnerry Mr H B
Christie Mr A J W
Christopher Maj Gen
Clark Mr F B
Clayton Mr F G H
Clayton Mr J A
Cobb Miss
Cole Miss
Collister Mrs
Collister Miss
Cooke Mr and Mrs A G
Cooke Mr and Mrs J F and 2 infants
Cotton Mr H G
Cotton Miss
Courtney Miss
Cracknell Miss
Crichton Mr A S
Crum Miss
Currie Mr and Mrs Colin
Currie Mrs
Dalziel Miss C B
Dane Mr R M
Darabsett Dr
Davey Hon. Mrs & 2 children
Davies Mr H W
Dawes Capt C D
Dean Miss
Delfo Mr Mr A R
Delavoye Mrs and Miss
Devere-Webb Mrs
Dobson Lieut F
Dobson Mr A C
Douglas Mrs S
Dunn Mr and Mrs G Owen
Dunn Miss F E
Dunne Mr and Mrs A M
Duperier Mr H E L
Eales Mrs and child
Eales Miss
Earle Mrs
Edwards Mr E
Edwards Mr J
Egerton Sir P J
Elliss Mrs E H and 2 children
Ellis Miss
Ezechiel Mr and Mrs J A
Fairweather Mr W A
Farquahar Mr J
Farrell Mr H J W
Farrer Miss I
Fenton Miss
Fenton Miss
Filgate Miss
Finlay Mr J
Fletcher Mr W
Forbes Lough Miss
Foster 2 Misses
Francis Mr E B
Frecheville Mr W
Friend Mr C
Gerstin Capt and Mrs H E
Gavin Dr N
Gill Jenkins Mr
Goodbody Mr and Mrs
Goodeve Mrs
Goodeve Miss
Goodridge Mrs
Gordon Capt E R
Graham Mr L S
Grainger Capt T A
Grant Mr Maling
Grant Mr H A
Gray Mrs W B
Grent Mr G H
Green Kay Mr C
Hall Mrs L
Hall Miss
Hand Mrs J
Hand Miss
Harcourt Mr F V
Harper Mr W J D
Harrington Mr Justice R
Harrington Mrs and infant
Harrison Mr E A
Harvey Mr and Mrs W
Hawes Miss M
Hawkins Mr and Mrs S
Harlering Mr A G
Headlam Mr C
Heaton Mr and Mrs J J
Hicks Miss
Hill Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Hodson Mr C W
Hillins Mr F H
Holmes Mr Britten
Hornby Mr A H
Hudson Mr W A
Hunter Mr W
Jack Mr
Jackson Mr J A
Jacob Miss
Jamieson Miss
Johnston Mr D L
Jones Mr S Sidney
Jones Mr Walter
Jones Miss N
Kaunreuther Miss M
Kanthack Mr and Mrs and infant
Keepe Mr W H
Ker Mr and Mrs A G
Kershaw Mr
Kiernander Mr
Kennard Hon K
Kirkbride Mr J S
Kitchener Maj-Genl F W and 3 children
Kerisagton Mr C
Knight Mr and Mrs W E
Lalkala Mr C J
Lambert Mrs A
Landon Mr P
Lane Anderson Mrs
Laries Mr and Mrs E and 2 children
La Touche Mr and Mrs J N and child
Lawrence Miss
Leach Brig Genl
Lagros Mr
Leveson Gower Mr and Mrs C
Lewis Miss
Low Mr J M
Low Mrs
Lowry Col W H
Lund Mr
Lyell Mr A A
Lyon Mr and Mrs J and infant
Macdonald Mrs
Macdonald 4 Misses
Macdonald Mr R G
MacEwen Mr K G
Macgregor Mr D
MacLean Sir Francis
MacLean Lady
MacLean 2 Misses
Maccab Miss
Macnaghten Mrs
Macpherson Mr A J
MacRobert Mrs
Maitland Miss
Marshall Mr R W D
Martin Miss A
Massy Mr
Matthews Mr J H
Maynard Master
Maswell Mr and Mrs P
Moxaulis Mr and Mrs
McDonald Miss
McDonald Miss M G
McGregor Mrs and 2 infants
McHardy Mrs S
Mc Neill Mrs
Mead Mr C I
Mildred Mr C
Miller Mr C D
Moberley Mr H
Meir Miss
Moore Mr J H
Moriaty Mrs

PURELY PERSONAL.

I suppose says, "M.A.P," that the name of Munro-Johnstone will convey no meaning to most people of the present generation; and yet there was a day when his name was on every lip, and the world believed that there had arisen another Parliamentary luminary, at least as brilliant as any that then flared in the firmament. For Munro-Johnstone was a member of Parliament when he was little more than a youngster, and his maiden speech was one of the most successful ever delivered. So successful was the speech that Dizzy—who was Mr. Munro-Johnstone's leader—went out of his way to bestow upon it the loftiest encomiums.

The whole incident is so far back that my recollection of it is not very distinct, but, if I remember rightly, the speech was upon some question of the everlasting Eastern conflict. Turkey was still the idol of the Foreign Office, and her integrity was regarded as one of the highest of British interests and the most sacred of British duties. Munro-Johnstone was one of the first of the race of political globetrotters—the race which since has had such an illustrious member as Lord Curzon—and when he rose in the House of Commons accordingly he was able to give to his speech that touch of personal knowledge which is always so agreeable to that assembly.

This touch of personal knowledge of Turkey was his making, and, at the same time, his undoing. For his interest in Turkey grew to fever heat apparently when the great struggle between Russia and Turkey came; and his widow declares that he advanced £200,000 of his fortune to the menaced Sultan. Of course he never got a penny back; nobody ever does who lends to Turkey; and he was ruined. Then I have an idea that he went into financial speculations, which, of course, completed his undoing. And, finally, he disappeared to the Continent and was heard no more of until now his name rises again to the surface as the central figure in one of the characteristic little dramas of Paris life. He fell dead in the Place Vendome; and possibly his losses, his grief, his weariness of the wandering life of the outcast Englishman, accelerated his end; failure of the heart's action was the immediate cause. His poor widow declared that she had not the price of a coffin. And it was proposed that his body should be taken to the Morgue. And so ended a man who started life a millionaire, of good family, who sat for sixteen years in the House of Commons, who was once one of its favourites. There are many more such tragedies in Parliamentary careers than the world knows or suspects.

The nonchalance, not to say the indifference, of the Duke of Devonshire in political matters has given rise to many good stories. Here is one which, I think, has not been published before. Shortly after the Home Rule split in the Liberal party the Duke—then the Marquis of Hartington—was staying with Sir William Harcourt at Malwood. Host and guest were walking in the garden one morning after breakfast, when the latter began to unburden himself of some of his inmost feelings on the new alliance. After all, Harcourt, he said, these new men are not the same to one as one's old friends. There's Salisbury, for instance. You know the bishopric of——is vacant. Well, James and Lubbock are very anxious to see a friend of theirs appointed, and they have asked me to use my influence. I wrote to Salisbury to strongly urge the claim of their friend, but, would you believe it, he has actually never taken any notice of my letter. Oh, said Sir William, whose ecclesiastical interests were aroused, who is the man that you want appointed? Well, to tell you the truth, replied the ardent bishop-maker, I've forgotten his name, but I know it's someone James and Lubbock are interested in.

Mr. Guy Laking, who fills the recently revived office of Kings' Armourer, is the only son of Sir Francis Laking, whose name was so prominently before the public at the time of the King's illness and who has been the King's most trusted medical adviser now for many years. Mr. Laking is connected with the world-renowned firm of Christie, and is an artist and connoisseur to his finger tips. He is a very busy man and rarely has even a Sunday off. His work takes him all over the country for he is constantly commissioned to visit historic seats and to value pictures or various objects d'art or to superintend, and plan artistic decorations or redecorations—a frescoe here, a panelling there. Mr Laking is a slight fair young man of some thirty summers and has a most agreeable and unassuming manner.

Sir Frederick Darley, now over from Sydney on leave from his posts of Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales, has been put on the War Commission as representing the Australian States and New Zealand, Lord Strathcona with similar aptness being nominated on behalf of Canada. There has never been another public man in Australia who has so fully enjoyed the general confidence of the people as Sir Frederick Darley. Although he went out to Sydney as a young man he had already had some experience on the Munster Circuit and his successful handling of a few criminal cases of importance brought him rapidly to the front in his new sphere of labour. He never took any great part in politics, but he was always one of the quiet, strong men to whom Governors and Governments were in the habit of rushing for comfort and pratical advice when crises were at hand.

Sir Frederick Darley's grip on his Colony was well illustrated sixteen years ago, when the post of Chief Justice fell vacant. The appointment being as a rule political, and the claims of Sir Julian Salomons being pre-eminent at the moment from that point of view, that brilliant lawyer was given the coveted office. But the Colony rose as one man, it wanted Darley for the chief seat on its Supreme Court Bench, and after a couple of days the Government gave way and withdrew its nominee in favour of the people's choice. Sir Frederick, who is about to retire, is a brother-in-law of Rolf Boldrewood, and one of his accomplished daughters was recently married to Sir Windham Anstruther, the smart young Scottish baronet who figured at the Coronation as "Heritable Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland."

Your reference to Colonel McInnis wearing his kilt in Demerara (writes a Trinidadian correspondent of "M.A.P.") reminds me of a very laughable incident which occurred when he was in command of the volunteers in England twelve or fifteen years ago. He had been out for a day's inspection in the country, and was returning in the train to Port of Spain attired in his kilt. The guard, who walked along the footboard in those days, looked in at the window of the carriage where the Colonel sat alone, and imagining that he had dispensed with his nether garments on account of the heat, said, We are getting near town, sir. Coming along again and seeing no change, he said, We shall soon be in now, sir, and finding that the gallant Colonel did not seem to take in the full significance of his words, he further added: It is time to dress now, sir!

The death of Canon Francis Henry Murray severs another link with times that even now seem far distant—the times when prelates of the Church lived in almost princely style, had their town houses and country palaces, and drove about in their carriages and four. The old palace at Bromley in Kent was one such episcopal mansion, and formed the home of Francis Murray's boyhood, in the days when his father was Bishop of Rochester and Bromley was included within the Rochester diocese. It is indeed a far cry from those distant times, with their statelliness and dignified splendour, to days like our own, when the bishop of England's greatest see is by no means averse from using such humble means of comotion as the penny 'bus, the tramcar, or a third-class carriage on the Underground. But the long life of Canon Murray has touched both the old and the new episcopal methods.

The son of a bishop and born in a palace, the octogenarian Rector of Chislehurst was finely representative of a type of cleric which is fast dying out. A certain stateliness of bearing which he retained to the end marked him as a man of more than ordinary distinction, as indeed he was. Using the word in its best sense, Canon Murray was essentially an aristocratic cleric, and one whose presence lent dignity to any gathering. Yet he was one of the kindest of men and it is hard to realise what Chislehurst will be like now that his familiar presence is removed from it. His activity was little short of phenomenal. Only a year or two ago, for the fourth time in his life, the Canon conducted a party of his young friends to witness the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau, and was throughout the long journey the life and soul of the party. His last day's work in London, on the eve of his death, would have taxed the energy of many a man twenty years short of eighty-two.

THE Straits papers contain a complaint of the great delay which had taken place in the despatch of a telegram from Colombo to Singapore. A passenger on his way to Singapore from Home, telegraphed from Colombo announcing his arrival by a certain steamer and he actually arrived in Singapore before the telegram was delivered.

AIRSHIP ADVENTURES.

MR. SPENCER'S ENCOUNTER WITH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MR. STANLEY SPENCER made an ascent in his airship from Blackpool, the other day and during his trip had some exciting experiences.

On leaving the enclosure at the gasworks a gust of wind struck the airship, and for a moment heeled her over.

She was soon righted, however, and dragged to the other side of the field, when Mr. Spencer, after kissing his wife, set the motor going, signalled to his assistants to let go, and moved upwards.

The trail rope was the cause of all the mischief. A second after the ascent it knocked two men over, and a minute later nearly brought the aeronaut to grief.

Catching on the overhead wires of the electric trams, it brought the airship to a standstill. For the moment there was great excitement, but luckily the rope did not get entangled in the wires. Mr. Spencer quickly moved his airship upwards, and continued to ascend until the rope was quite clear.

When about 500ft. high Mr. Spencer described several circles, but finding the north-westerly wind too strong he sailed off in the direction of Preston.

The course taken was a sinuous one, and the airship was taken over the sea at the estuary of the River Ribble, near Lytham. The weather was somewhat tempestuous, but the airship rode steadily and behaved well.

Mr. Spencer descended at Alnes Walton, near Preston, and immediately returned to Blackpool.

Mr. Spencer had an exciting landing. He was just coming down when he found himself over a railway line with his trailing rope dangling over the telegraph wires. Just then an express train was coming along and Mr. Spencer shouted below to the engine-driver to stop.

The driver shouted back to the aeronaut to pull up his airship. Mr. Spencer had not time to argue and obeyed.

In being moved away from the railway the airship rammed a tree but without serious consequences. Mr. Spencer landed safely after having covered about thirty-five miles in an hour.

Mr. Spencer characterised the ascent as the best he had ever accomplished with his airship.

He considered it wonderful that with the wind going at twenty miles an hour he was able to describe two circles and two 8's.

PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

SIAM'S HEIR AND A FAIR AMERICAN.

THE New York correspondent of the "Express," telegraphing on October 19, states:—

Maha Vajiravudh, the twenty-one-year-old Crown Prince of Siam, has been in the United States less than two weeks, but long enough for a romance with a young American girl to be woven about him.

The Philadelphia "North American" announces in all the glory of two-inch type to-day, that his Royal Highness has fallen desperately in love with Miss Eleanor Wilson, the pretty and attractive daughter of General James L. Wilson, and the paper asserts that it would not be surprising if the Crown Prince returned to Siam with Miss Wilson as his bride.

The couple met, says the "North American," during the Coronation week in London, and found considerable attraction in each other's society. They were often together in London, and have seen much of each other while his Royal Highness has been in America.

Maha Vajiravudh is being lavishly entertained by the "Four Hundred." Most of last week he spent in Washington, but on Tuesday he comes to New York, and will stay here a week, later going to New England. His official visit comes to a formal end on November 1, after which he will spend a month in touring the country as a private individual.

The Pennsylvania Railway have placed a train of luxurious Pullman cars at his disposal, and his tour will cover a distance of 7,131 miles, terminating at Vancouver, whence his Royal Highness sails for home on December 1.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 13.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

869-00—Smetham B and N—Vithaldas Dharamdas and other vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

For furthur hearing.

860-00—Smetham B and N—Vithaldas Dharamdas and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

862-00—Manshuklal D and J—Jamnagir Nategir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.

535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M, etc.

128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Kooshaldas Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.

80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.

550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N. Commercial cause.

476-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzlar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

328 98—Thakurdas and Co—Jalkissondas Gangadas vs Ran chordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakchoy Hassum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoosein—Ardiashir H D and Co.

253-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

398 01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.—Matubhai J and M and Mantra and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

592-02—Wadia and G—Tulka Kerra and others vs Bhunsali Kanchordas Vandrawandas and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

306-02—Crawford L and O—Mahomedali bin Mahomed vs Hibibai widow and others—Jehangir and S.

328-98—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotoni vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and D and M and M.

Testamentary Suit.

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta.

93-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kastoor Trikam and others—K B Mehta and M and V.

653-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Dinnanath Khote and another—Matubhai J and M.

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Durgapurshad Purbhoodas vs Balabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Moreidhar Goolabdas and others vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Jewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhuujee—Payne G S and M.

402-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

445-02—M B Chothia—Kaishroo Hormusjee Billimoria vs Hajee Ismail Cassum.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamul Assoomul—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thackersey—Tyabjee and Co.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

66-02—Crawford B and Co—Chubildas Lalloobhoy and another vs Essabhai Mulla Abdoolally—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For application to restore suit.

168-02—In person—Merwanjee Eduljee Bambot vs Framjee Eduljee Bambot—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co, Mulla and M and Captain and V.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji A Jitekar and others—Crawford and B and Muljee and B.

259-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co, Captain and V and Muljee and B.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's report.

296-02—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manekjal vs Lukhmidas Ranchordas and others—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

193-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur D Crishnarao V Dhuraudhar vs Rakhmabai alias Anjoolibai widow and others—Craigie L and O.

1-02—Smetham B and N—Jamasji Ruttonji Mistri vs Ebrahim Hassambhai—Matubhai J and M.

634-91—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lallubhoy and another vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Reheman—Manshukhlal J and H.

545-91—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Ghanjibboy vs Raghowjee Vijpal and another—Little and Co.

700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Alladin Mitha—Tyabjee D and Co.

765-01—Thakoredas and Co—Harodas Jivraj vs Sha Kalianji Khoobhai and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

21-01—Manshukhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narondas Canji—Smetham B and N.

436-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai vs Haji Abdul Rahiman bin Hajee—Bhaishanker K and G.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.

815-01—Balkrishna V N K—Alibhoy Jafferjee vs Abdul Hussein Allybhoy—Wadia and G.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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He is only remembered by what he has done."

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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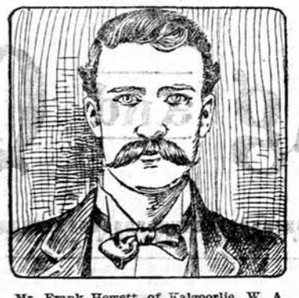

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	33 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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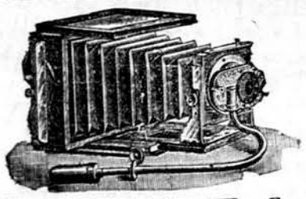

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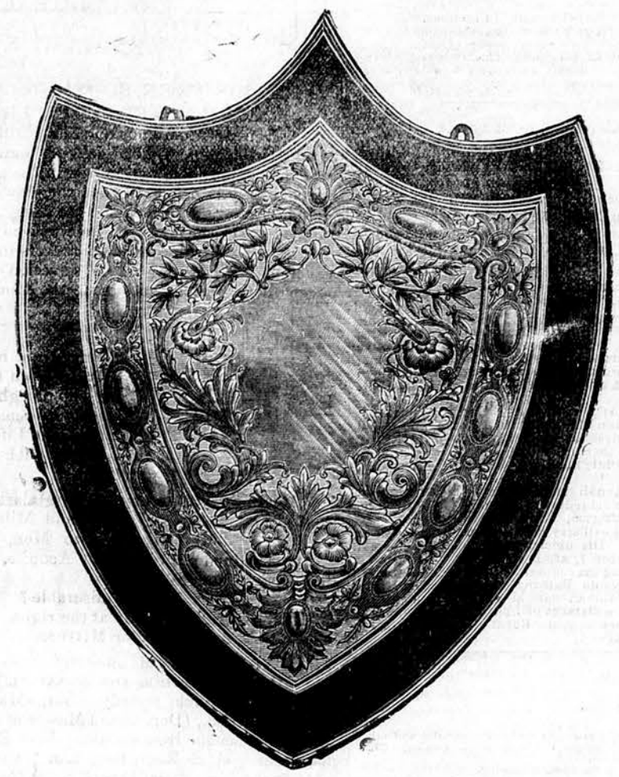

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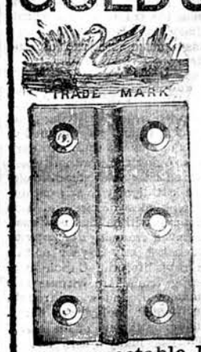

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.